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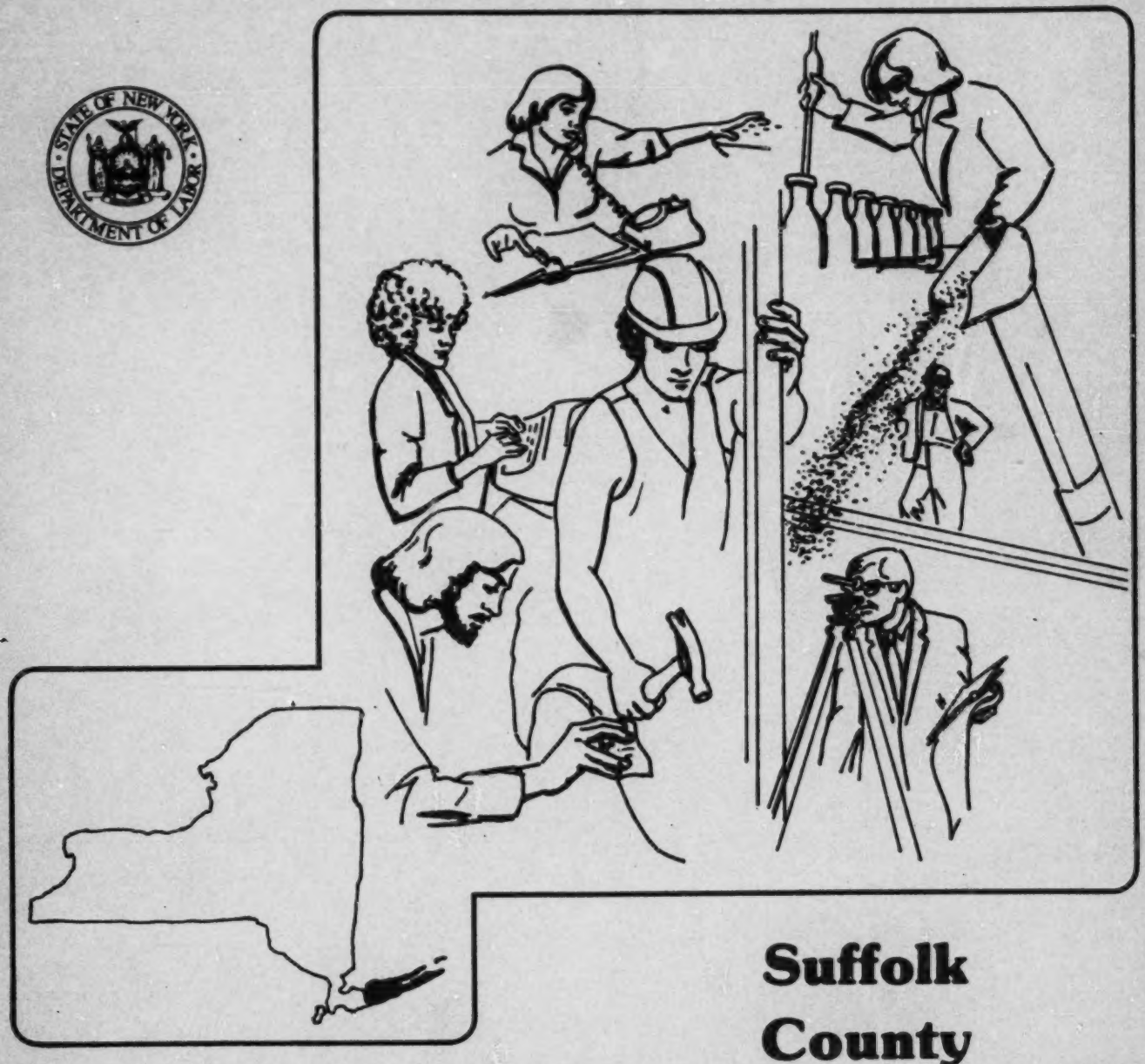
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Suffolk County

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DIVISION OF RESEARCH & STATISTICS

COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

SUFFOLK COUNTY

OCTOBER 1984

This report was prepared by Saul Finkel, with the able assistance of Catherine Kelly and Belle Silver. This report could not have been completed, however, without the expert technical advice and editing of Sonya Kornreich, supervising Area Economist.

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the Division of Research and Statistics of the New York State Department of Labor has designed a research document entitled County Profiles: Socio-Economic Characteristics.

The purpose of each of these reports is to furnish, in a convenient format, useful information about a county or small group of counties in New York State.

David J. Nyhan
JTPA Services Office

I. Geographic Highlights and County Facilities

Suffolk County, Long Island, is bounded on the north by Long Island Sound and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean. The south shore is paralleled by barrier beaches which create bays between the south shore of the island and the Atlantic Ocean. Fire Island, Moriches and Shinnecock inlets connect these bays to the Atlantic Ocean. The County is approximately eighty-six miles long and twenty-one miles wide at its widest point which is on its western boundary. The major land mass extends eastward from Nassau County for forty-two miles to Riverhead. From Riverhead, two peninsulas continue eastward separated by the waters of Peconic and Gardiners Bays. The northern peninsula, terminating at Orient Point, is approximately twenty-eight miles in length. The southern one terminates at Montauk Point and is about forty-four miles long. The area of the County is approximately nine hundred and twenty-nine* square miles. Map 1 locates Suffolk County in relation to New York State.

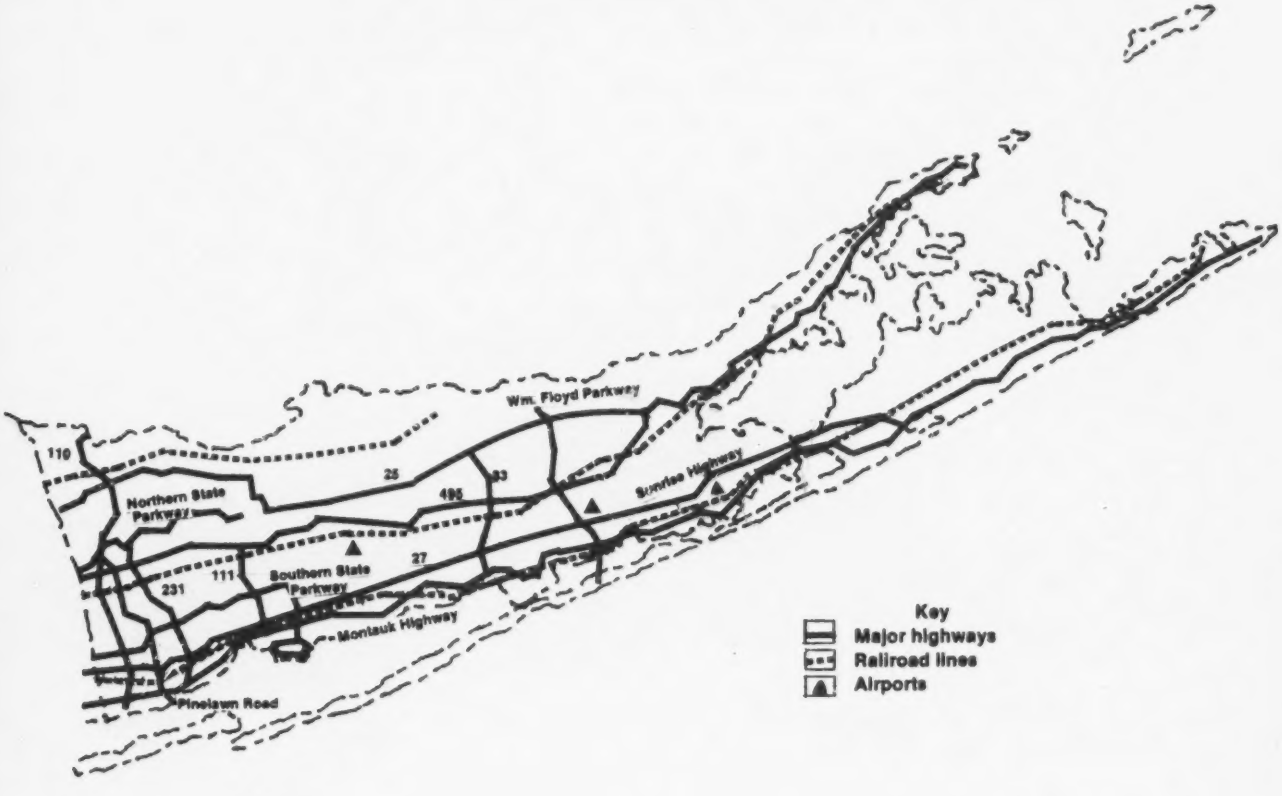
Map I. COUNTY LOCATION SUFFOLK COUNTY

* World Almanac

Transportation Facilities

Highways - Because of the nature of the geography, there are no highways that run through Suffolk County to other areas. East-west highways mostly start outside of Suffolk and either end in Suffolk or meet extended roads that end in Suffolk. Before the age of superhighway, the only major Suffolk County highway was Sunrise Highway, which led to the Hampton resort areas. Sunrise Highway has been consistently improved and now meets Montauk Highway, which extends to the lighthouse at the end of Montauk Point, the easternmost point of the County. Other more recent highways are the Southern State Parkway and Northern State Parkway, both serving noncommercial vehicles only, and reaching only one-quarter of the way into Suffolk County from Nassau County. The most recent highway, which within the past year was converted into part of the Interstate Highway System, is the Long Island Expressway (Route 495), which extends from the Nassau County border to the edge of the Suffolk County fork. The Long Island Expressway now forms the major east-west commercial highway of the Island.

North-south highways are sparse and far apart. From west to east, there is Route 110, now becoming a major industrial and commercial area of the County; Sagtikos State Parkway, which connects the Robert Moses Causeway to Fire Island on the south and to Sunken Meadow State Parkway on the north; and William Floyd Parkway, in mid-Suffolk County. Many other minor north-south roads exist but none as major as those mentioned. Within Suffolk County there exists a network of roads which interconnects populated areas in the County and provides commuter services to firms located in Suffolk, Nassau and further west to New York City.



Rail - All rail transportation in the Nassau-Suffolk area is provided by the Long Island Railroad. Although primarily a commuter rail line, freight is handled when necessary. As with the highway systems, major rail lines run east and west, feeding into Brooklyn, Manhattan and Queens. Three branches serve Suffolk County: the Port Jefferson Branch extends midway into the county up north to Port Jefferson, the Montauk Line serves the south shore points all the way to Montauk on the south fork of the east end, and the Greenport line serves the mid-Island and terminates on the north fork of the east end.

Air transportation - The west end of Suffolk County is relatively near both John F. Kennedy International Airport and LaGuardia Airport in Queens. In Suffolk County, MacArthur Airport is becoming a major airport. Operated by the Town of Islip, the airport now is the hub for many flights to major centers in the country, among them Chicago, Florida and Boston. Both passenger and freight service is available. Republic Airport is just off Route 110 and serves mostly Fairchild Aviation. However, some private and commercial flights originate at Republic. Brookhaven Airport is mainly a private airfield operated and maintained by the Town of Brookhaven. The Grumman Peconic Airport, near Calverton, is used primarily by the Grumman Aircraft Corp. East Hampton Airport mainly operates during the summer months and is for private planes only. The Suffolk County Air Force Base is no longer used by the United States Air Force but is used as a New York Air National Guard training station.

Land Characteristics - The topography is relatively uniform with gentle to moderate slopes extending from north to south. A high ridge of glacial origin running approximately east and west along the northern one-third of the County reaches elevations as high as four hundred feet above sea level, at West Hills in the Town of Huntington. North of the ridge, the topography is generally abrupt with an overall slope to Long Island Sound. South of the ridge, long gentle slopes terminate in the marsh and meadow land bordering the bays of the south shore.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE
SUFFOLK COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1968

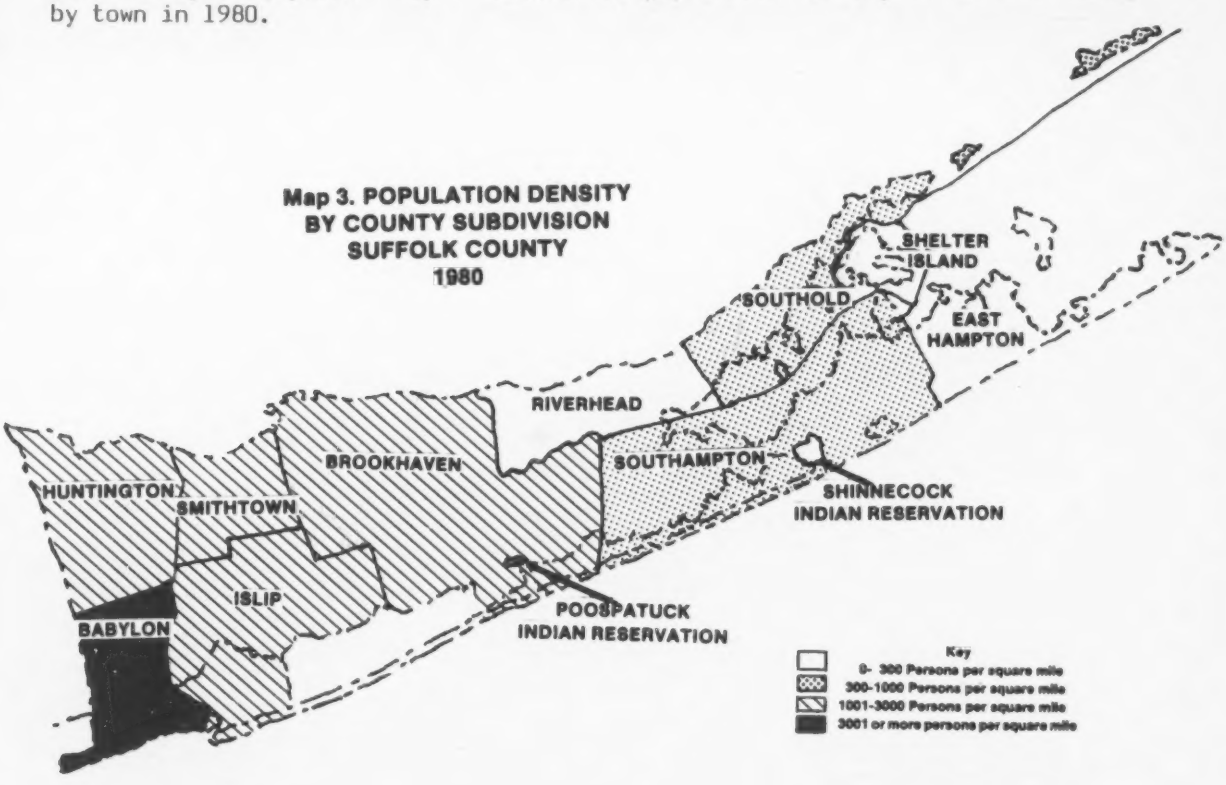
Category of use	Suffolk County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	1,282.8	49,374.4
Active agriculture	7.9	21.9
Woodlands, forest	13.3	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	9.6	17.6
Wetlands	2.0	4.2
Water	29.4	4.6
Residential high density	0.2	0.7
Residential medium density	10.6	1.3
Residential low density	8.6	1.4
Commercial	1.4	0.4
Industrial	1.4	0.3
Extractive	0.3	0.4
Public, semi-public	3.0	1.1
Outdoor recreation	4.6	1.2
Transportation	2.0	0.5
Inactive or under construction	5.6	6.7

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

II. Population Trends and Characteristics

Population Trends

In 1980, the decennial census showed 1,284,231 persons in Suffolk County. The County's population averaged 1,414 persons per square mile, much higher than the State average of 371. Population densities in the County decreased as the distance from New York City increased. Lowest population per square mile was in Shelter Island (131) and in East Hampton (201) while the highest was in Babylon (3,800). Map 3 illustrates population density in Suffolk County by town in 1980.



Population growth is much more evident in Suffolk County than in the State as a whole. The increase between 1900 and 1980 in the County was 1,555 percent compared with the 142 percent gain in the State. Although the proportional gains in the first few years were close, since the 1920's, Suffolk County growth far outstripped the State. From 1950 to 1960 County population more than doubled; from 1960 to 1970, the increase was 69 percent. Between 1970 and 1980, while State population declined, Suffolk County population increased. Graph 1 illustrates population trends and Tables 2 and 3 show population levels and growth rates, by decade, from 1900 to 1980 for Suffolk County and New York State.

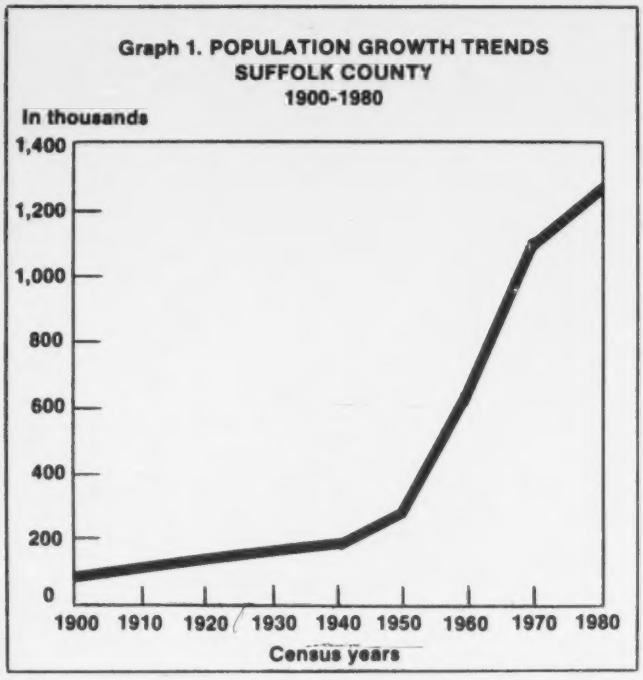


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS
SUFFOLK COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1900-1980

Census year	Suffolk County	New York State
1900	77,582	7,268,894
1910	96,138	9,113,614
1920	110,246	10,385,227
1930	161,055	12,588,066
1940	197,355	13,479,142
1950	276,129	14,830,192
1960	666,784	16,782,304
1970	1,127,030(R)	18,241,391
1980	1,284,231	17,558,072

(R) Revised census total. Published data based on preliminary data.
SOURCES: New York State Legislative Manual - 1970, 1980-1981, prepared by New York State Department of State, pp 966, 967, 987-1000. LI Regional Planning Board.

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
SUFFOLK COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1900-1980

Decade	Suffolk County	New York State
1900-1910	+ 23.9	+ 25.4
1910-1920	+ 14.7	+ 14.0
1920-1930	+ 46.1	+ 21.2
1930-1940	+ 22.5	+ 7.1
1940-1950	+ 39.9	+ 10.0
1950-1960	+ 141.5	+ 13.2
1960-1970	+ 69.0	+ 8.7
1970-1980	+ 13.9	- 3.7
1900-1980	+1,555.3	+141.6

While the population of Suffolk County, as a whole, grew by 365 percent between 1950 and 1980, townships within the County grew at varying rates. Towns in the center of the County grew at a faster rate than those at both the west and east ends. Brookhaven Town experienced the fastest growth rate in the 30-year span, some 719 percent. On the other hand, Southold Town (+65 percent) on the north fork, and Shelter Island Town (+81 percent), experienced the lowest rates of growth. West end towns averaged higher growth rates than the east end. Further details on incorporated and unincorporated villages can be found in "Historical Data of Long Island Communities, 1790-1980," Decennial Census data published by the Long Island Regional Planning Board.

Map 4 shows the pattern of growth trends in Suffolk County subdivisions, 1950 to 1980 while Table 4 presents population and percent changes for Suffolk County, Towns and Indian Reservations in Suffolk County 1950 to 1980.

Map 4. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS BY COUNTY SUBDIVISION SUFFOLK COUNTY 1950-1980

Table 4 . POPULATION AND PERCENT CHANGES
SUFFOLK COUNTY AND TOWNSHIPS
1950, 1960, 1970, 1980

Location	Population				Percent Change			
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Suffolk County	276,129	666,784	1,127,030	1,284,231	141.5	69.0	13.9	365.1
Babylon Town	45,556	142,309	203,570	203,483	212.4	43.0	@	346.7
Brookhaven Town	44,522	109,900	245,260	364,812	146.8	123.2	48.7	719.4
East Hampton Town	6,325	8,827	10,980	14,029	39.6	24.4	27.8	121.8
Huntington Town	47,506	126,221	200,172	201,512	165.7	58.6	0.7	324.2
Islip Town	71,465	172,959	278,880	298,897	142.0	61.2	7.2	318.2
Poospatuck Ind. Reser.	-	-	-	230*	-	-	-	-
Riverhead Town	9,973	14,519	18,909	20,243	45.3	30.2	7.1	103.0
Shelter Island Town	1,144	1,312	1,644	2,071	14.7	25.3	26.0	81.0
Shinnecock Ind. Reser.	183	234	174	297	27.9	-25.6	70.7	62.3
Smithtown Town	20,993	50,347	114,647	116,663	139.8	127.7	1.7	455.7
Southampton Town	16,830	26,861	35,980	42,849	59.6	33.9	19.1	154.6
Southold Town	11,632	13,295	16,804	19,172	14.3	26.4	14.1	64.8

@ Less than 0.05 percent.
* New census designated place boundary in 1980.
SOURCES: New York State Legislative Manual - 1970, 1980-1981, prepared by New York State Department of State, pp. 966, 967, 987-1000; 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Census Tape File 1, prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

Population Characteristics

Population in Suffolk County aged between 1970 and 1980, as it did in the State and the Nation. However, the median age for the County was almost 2 years below that of the State in 1980, 29.9 in the County compared with 31.8 in the State. The male/female proportions in the County and the State were relatively the same, with the County having a slightly higher proportion of males. Males under 25 years of age outnumbered females, while those 25 years of age and older were fewer than females. Table 5 presents the distribution by age and sex of Suffolk County's population in 1980. See Appendix IV for greater detail of the age distribution in 1970 and 1980.

Table 5. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX
SUFFOLK COUNTY
1980

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,284,231	100.0	624,843	100.0	659,388	100.0
Under 15 years	320,484	25.0	164,321	26.3	156,163	23.7
15-19 years	132,683	10.3	67,294	10.8	65,389	9.9
20-24 years	98,857	7.7	48,960	7.8	49,897	7.6
25-44 years	365,931	28.5	174,995	28.0	190,936	29.0
45-54 years	142,827	11.1	71,436	11.4	71,391	10.8
55 and older	223,449	17.4	97,837	15.7	125,612	19.0
Median age (years)	Total		Male		Female	
Suffolk County	29.9		28.6		31.0	
New York State	31.8		30.3		33.2	
Sex distribution Percent of total						
Suffolk County	100.0		48.7		51.3	
New York State	100.0		47.5		52.5	

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-B34, Tables 18, 45, and 46.

In 1980, Suffolk County's population was 92 percent white, 6 percent black and 2 percent other races. Nearly 5 percent of the County residents were Hispanic. Table 6 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Suffolk County residents by county and townships.

Table 6. POPULATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY
SUFFOLK COUNTY AND TOWNSHIPS
1980

Location	Total	Race					Hispanic
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other	
Suffolk County	1,284,231	1,185,109	71,741	1,966	10,297	15,118	58,689
Babylon Town	203,483	171,836	28,205	384	1,059	1,999	7,986
Brookhaven Town	364,812	344,563	11,944	509	3,778	4,018	16,049
East Hampton Town	14,029	13,133	720	31	77	68	293
Huntington Town	201,512	191,409	6,756	156	2,249	942	4,773
Islip Town	298,897	273,299	15,916	313	1,942	7,347	26,259
Poospatuck Ind. Reser.	203	87	21	94	0	1	3
Riverhead Town	20,243	17,372	2,687	20	84	80	297
Shelter Island Town	2,071	2,048	9	0	10	4	18
Shinnecock Ind. Reser.	297	79	22	194	0	2	3
Smithtown Town	116,663	114,476	786	64	922	415	2,160
Southampton Town	42,849	38,604	3,834	104	121	186	662
Southold Town	19,172	18,203	841	17	55	56	186

NOTE: Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Hispanics are not considered a racial group since Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanics were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report".
SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing, Census Tape File 1 prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

The older the population in Suffolk County, the larger was the proportion of whites. Of those 4 years of age or younger, 90 percent were white; among those 5-17 years of age, 91 percent were white; among those 18-64, 93 percent; and among those 65 or older, 95 percent. The proportion of Hispanics declined as the age group rose. Table 7 presents the age distribution by race and ethnicity for Suffolk County 1980.

Table 7. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY
SUFFOLK COUNTY
1980

Race/ethnicity	Total	Age			
		4 or younger	5-17	18-64	65 or older
Total	1,284,231	87,392	318,332	762,679	115,828
White	1,185,109	78,577	288,139	707,649	110,744
Black	71,741	6,168	21,940	39,519	4,114
Other	27,381	2,647	8,247	15,517	970
Hispanic 1/	58,689	5,614	18,040	32,705	2,330

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, PC80-1-834, Table 45.
1/ Hispanics may be of any race.

III. The Labor Market

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes persons currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons.

The size and character of the total labor force depends on a number of economic, social and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force

A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

Between 1970 and 1980, the labor force composition of Suffolk County's labor force changed as a result of the large scale entrance of more females into the labor force. The LFPR of women rose from 36.5 percent to 47.6 percent, a faster rate of increase than that of New York State or the nation as a whole. Overall, the LFPR rose by only 5.4 percentage points. The male LFPR eased off by 1.2 percentage points, but was less than the 3.2 percentage point loss of the State and 1.5 percentage point slide in the nation. Table 8 shows the 1970 and 1980 LFPR's for Suffolk County, New York State and the United States.

Table 8. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
UNITED STATES, 1970 and 1980

Sex	1970	1980	Change from 1970 to 1980
	Suffolk County		
Overall	56.0	61.4	+ 5.4
Male	77.7	76.5	- 1.2
Female	36.1	47.6	+11.5
	New York State		
Overall	57.3	59.5	+ 2.2
Male	75.7	72.5	- 3.2
Female	41.3	48.2	+ 6.9
	United States		
Overall	58.2	62.0	+ 3.8
Male	76.6	75.1	- 1.5
Female	41.4	49.9	+ 8.5

SOURCES: 1970 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, United States Summary, PC(1)-D1, Table 215; 1970 Census of Population, General, Social, and Economic Characteristics, New York, PC(1)-C34, Table 64 and 121; 1980 Census of Population, General Poplulation Characteristics, New York State, PC80-1-B34, Table 45; BLMI Report No. 29 FY 1983, March 1983; 1980 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 3C, Prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1982, Suffolk County's labor force was up by almost 32 percent, compared with 7 percent growth in NYS and 21 percent in the Nation as a whole. The growth in Suffolk County was at a fairly steady year-to-year rate with the largest jump between 1982 and 1983. The growth in resident employment paralleled that of the labor force, once again the largest rise in 1983. Table 9 presents a history of the civilian labor force in Suffolk County from 1974 to 1983.

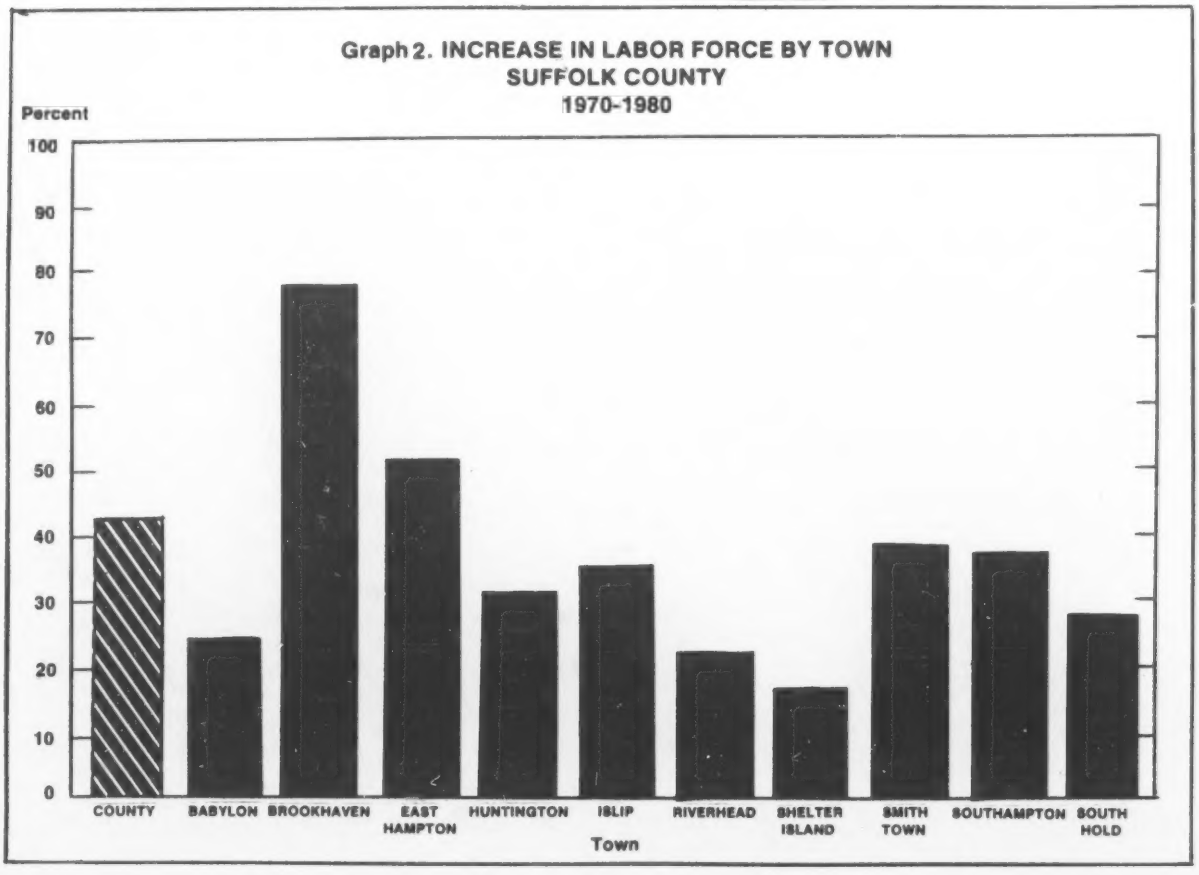
Within Suffolk County the size of the labor force did not increase in its towns at the same rate as the County as a whole. Graph 2 illustrates the labor force increase by town in Suffolk County. The largest increase was in Brookhaven Town while the smallest was in Shelter Island.

Table 9. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
SUFFOLK COUNTY
1974 - 1983

(In thousands)

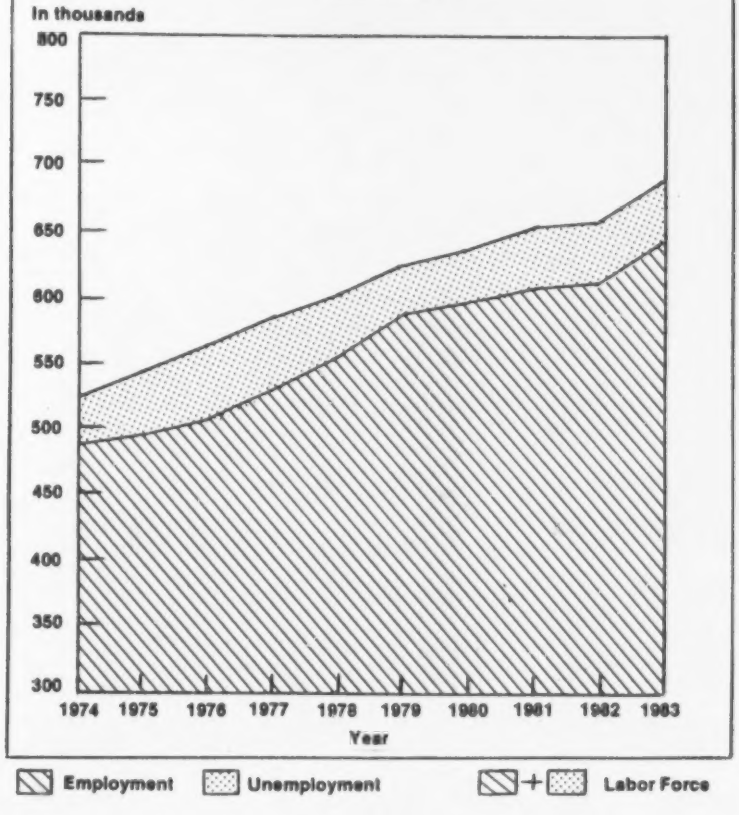
Year	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
1974	524.6	491.9	32.7	6.2
1975	546.5	498.2	48.3	8.8
1976	563.4	505.0	58.4	10.4
1977	581.2	530.6	50.6	8.7
1978	601.2	558.6	42.5	7.1
1979	626.5	587.9	38.6	6.2
1980	637.2	597.3	39.9	6.3
1981	649.5	608.4	41.1	6.3
1982	656.0	611.7	44.2	6.7
1983	690.7	643.5	47.2	6.8

NOTE: The sum of employment and unemployment may not equal the labor force total due to rounding.



Unemployment is usually a lagging indicator of changes in economic activity. In general, changes in the volume of unemployment in the New York Metropolitan region occur 6 months to a year later than in the Nation as a whole. Therefore, while the Nation was emerging from the 1973-1975 recession, Suffolk County was plunging deeper into the hole. By 1976, the County reached the highest volume of unemployed, 58,400, before local recovery started. By 1979, the jobless count had receded to 38,600 but edged up slowly to 47,200 over the next few years. In 1984, however, annual average unemployment should once again be below 40,000. Graph 3 illustrates the growth trends in Suffolk County's labor force and its components during the period 1974-1983.

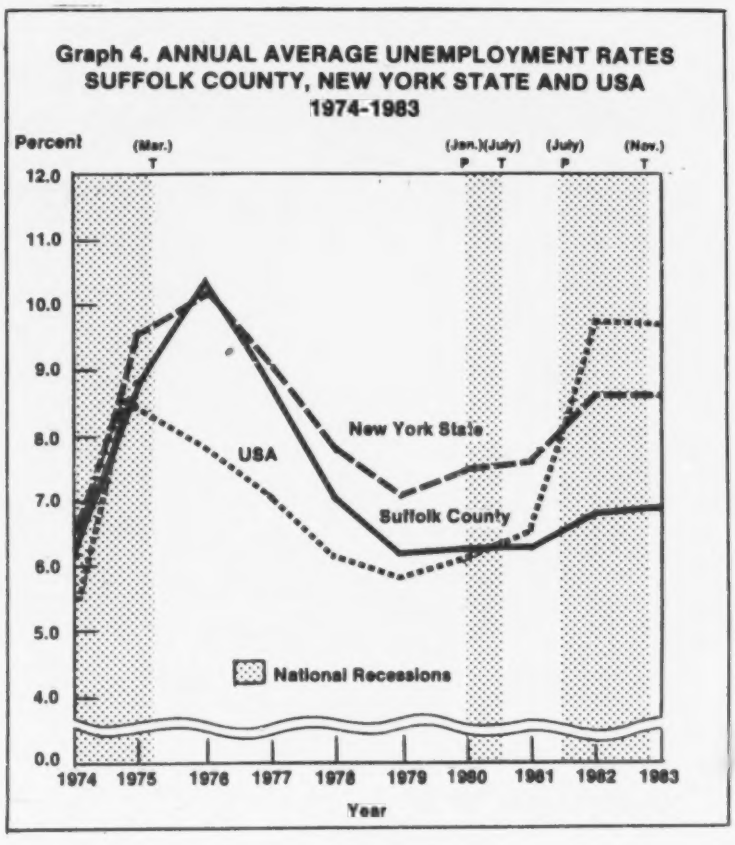
Graph 3. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SUFFOLK COUNTY 1974-1983



Although unemployment rates in Suffolk County generally followed the patterns set by New York State, the County, except for one point in 1976 was consistently below the State. From 1974 to mid-1980 Suffolk County jobless rates were higher than those of the United States; however from mid-1980 through July 1984, the County rates were far below those of the Nation, an indication that the Area weathered the latest national recession much better than either the Nation or the State. Graph 4 illustrates the trends in annual unemployment rates for

Suffolk County, New York State and the United States during the period 1974-1983.

Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates are responsive to seasonal factors such as school openings and closings, Christmas, and inclement weather. However, although there is seasonal activity in the East End of Suffolk (see Appendix II), the impact of seasonality is relatively small in the County as a whole.



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Suffolk County

A local economy, such as that of Suffolk County, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and Nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or Nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicle production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area specializes.

In the early 1900's, Suffolk County was known for its whaling ports. As the century progressed, many changes took place in the County. The introduction of a strain of duck, to be known as the LI Duckling became an important part of the County's economy. The LI potato, at one stage, also became a staple in the County's economy. The ocean's cooling breezes made the south shore a mecca for the tourist trade, and lately the LI Expressway became a pathway for the export and import of the County's growing manufacturing industry.

After World War II, the exodus of population from central New York City to the "suburbs" made Nassau-Suffolk a prime source of commercial and industrial expansion. Data for Suffolk County is presented as part of the Nassau-Suffolk Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for the Nassau-Suffolk Area, New York State and the Nation (averaged for the period 1981-1983) is compared in Table 10.

Table 10. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY NASSAU-SUFFOLK AREA, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES AVERAGED FOR 1981-1983

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Nassau-Suffolk	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	17.7	18.7	21.3
Durable goods	12.1	9.6	12.6
Nondurable goods	5.6	9.1	8.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	82.3	81.3	78.7
Construction	4.0	3.0	4.0
Transportation, communication and utilities	4.4	5.8	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade	26.1	20.3	22.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5.8	9.2	5.9
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	23.9	25.2	22.4
Government	18.2	17.8	17.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

On the surface, it would appear that the industrial makeup of the Nassau-Suffolk Area resembles that of the State, about 1 manufacturing job for every 4 nonmanufacturing jobs; it is within the sectors that there are differences.

In the Nassau-Suffolk Area, durable goods employment dominates manufacturing. In the State, durable goods and nondurable goods are about equal. In non-manufacturing industries, wholesale and retail trade employment enjoys a larger share than other sectors, with service industries following. In the State, the reverse holds true. Finance, insurance and real estate in Nassau-Suffolk was far below the State as a whole but this was due to an extremely high proportion of finance jobs in New York City. In transportation, the area was also below the State, but exceeded the State in construction and government.

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Section in Suffolk County

The industrial composition of the Nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, product development, foreign competition, government policies, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. The rate of growth of individual firms within each industry may also vary depending on, among other things, the competitiveness of the area in which the firms are located. Table 11 presents growth rates by industry for Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York State, and the Nation over the period between three-year average 1970-1972 to three-year average 1981-1983.

Table 11. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR NASSAU-SUFFOLK AREA, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE UNITED STATES THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1981-1983

Industrial sector	Nassau-Suffolk	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural employment, total	+28.9	+ 2.9	+25.5
Manufacturing, total	+14.8	-18.2	+ 0.1
Nonmanufacturing, total	+32.4	+ 9.5	+34.3
Construction	- 2.9	-19.3	+ 7.7
Transportation, communication, and utilities	+23.0	-12.8	+12.2
Wholesale and retail trade	+26.6	+ 2.6	+32.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	+52.9	+13.5	+42.1
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+65.3	+32.1	+61.9
Government	+17.8	+ 5.0	+22.7

NOTE: To minimize the impact of temporary economic events, a three-year average was used both for the past period (1970-1972) and the current period (1981-1983).

The growth rate in the Nassau-Suffolk Area far outstripped that of the State and was even greater than that of the Nation. The rate of growth, however, differed markedly between manufacturing and nonmanufacturing. In manufacturing, the Nassau-Suffolk growth in the period was almost 15 percent. In the State as a whole, there was an 18 percent loss as, upstate, antiquated factories began to close. In the Nation, the growth rate of manufacturing was almost nil. While the nonmanufacturing job growth rate in both Nassau-Suffolk and the Nation were about the same, they were both far above the State. Major growth rates in Nassau-Suffolk were in finance, insurance and real estate, and services, both over 50 percent, exceeding the Nation's growth rates. Trade and transportation also grew rapidly, trade lagging the Nation's growth rate, but finance growing faster. The rate of growth in government was less than the Nation's but higher than the State's. Over the period, only construction showed a negative growth rate, but the rate of loss was lower than the State's, while the Nation had a positive growth rate.

Changes in the industrial composition of an area result from varying growth rates of industrial divisions within the area. Even if all industries in an area grew over a specified period, their relative shares of total employment would change unless the growth rates of all industries were identical. In the Nassau-Suffolk Area, despite the 191,200 average increase over the period, the changes in industrial mix were similar to national trends. Over a 10-year span, wholesale trade, finance-insurance-real estate, and services all increased their share, and the goods producing divisions (manufacturing and construction) dropped sharply. The change in the distribution of Nassau-Suffolk's nonagricultural employment is summarized in Table 12.

Table 12. CHANGES IN THE PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1971-1973 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1981-1983 NASSAU-SUFFOLK AREA

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1971-1973	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1981-1983	Change from 1971-1973 to 1981-1983
Nonagricultural employment, total	760,000	951,200	+191,200
Nonagricultural employment, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	19.2	17.7	- 1.5
Durable goods	12.5	12.1	- 0.4
Nondurable goods	6.7	5.6	- 1.1
Nonmanufacturing, total	80.8	82.3	+ 1.5
Construction	5.8	4.4	- 1.4
Transportation, communication and public utilities	4.5	4.4	- 0.1
Trade, total	26.7	26.1	- 0.6
Wholesale trade	5.7	7.0	+ 1.3
Retail trade	20.9	19.1	- 1.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	5.0	5.8	+ 0.8
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	19.0	23.9	+ 4.9
Government	19.7	18.2	- 1.5

NOTE: Details may not add to total because of rounding.

Employment by Class of Worker

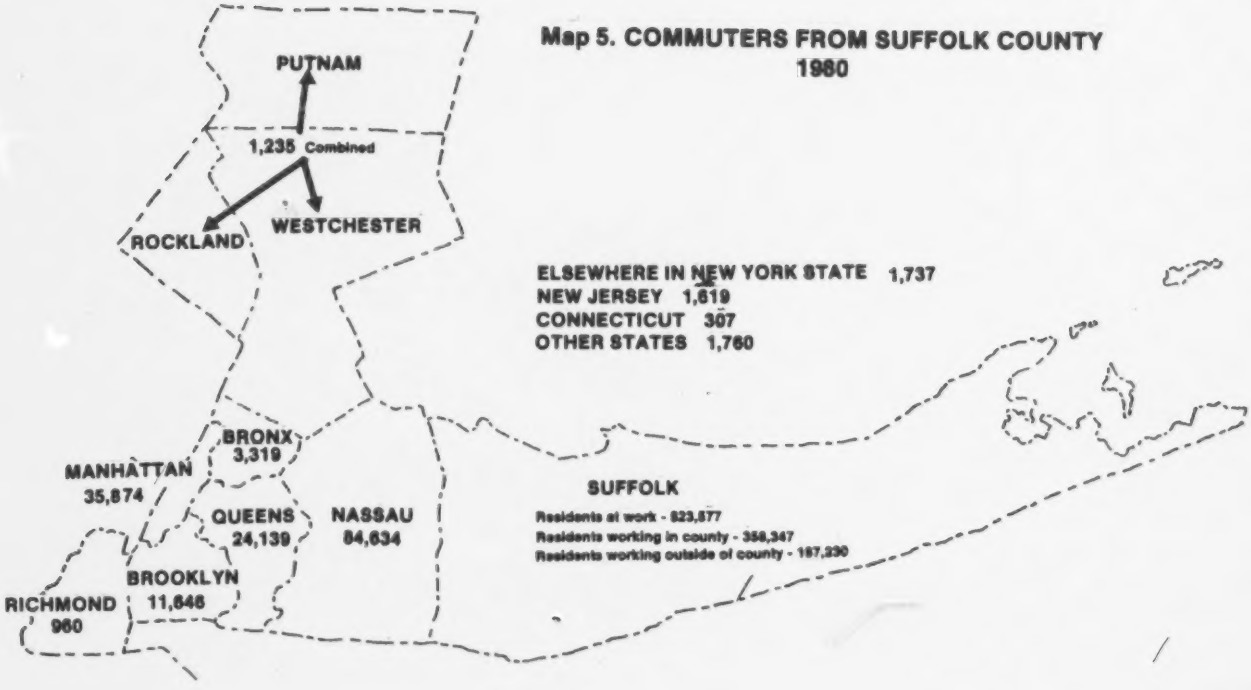
The number of employed persons grew between 1970 and 1980 in Suffolk County at a much faster rate than the State as a whole, and there was also much faster growth in each class of workers than in the State. However, the percentage of each class in both 1970 and 1980 was just about the same in Suffolk County. Some 73 percent of the total were wage and salary workers, 22 percent derived wages from local, state or federal government, about 5 percent were self-employed and a fraction were unpaid family workers. In 1980 in the State, 76 percent were wage and salary workers, 19 percent were government, 6 percent were self-employed and a fraction were unpaid family workers. It is in the 1970 to 1980 percent change by class of worker that major differences appear between New York State and Suffolk County. The changes are shown on the table below, employed persons 16 and over by class of work.

Table 13. EMPLOYED PERSONS 16 AND OVER BY CLASS OF WORKER
Suffolk County and New York State
1970-1980

Class of Worker	1980	1970	Percent Change 1970-1980
		Suffolk County	
TOTAL	538,551	388,978	38.5
Private wage and salary	391,507	282,664	38.5
Government	116,828	81,801	42.5
Self-employed	28,367	23,274	21.9
Unpaid family	1,849	1,239	49.2
		New York State	
TOTAL	7,440,768	7,124,001	4.4
Private wage and salary	5,616,435	5,462,080	2.8
Government	1,387,859	1,198,211	15.8
Self-employed	410,106	440,207	- 6.8
Unpaid family	26,368	23,503	12.2

SOURCE: 1980 Census comparisons No. 8, New York Metropolitan Transportation Council; 1980 Census of Population PC 80-1-34 NY Table 67 and 1970 Census of Population PC (1)34 NY Table 56.

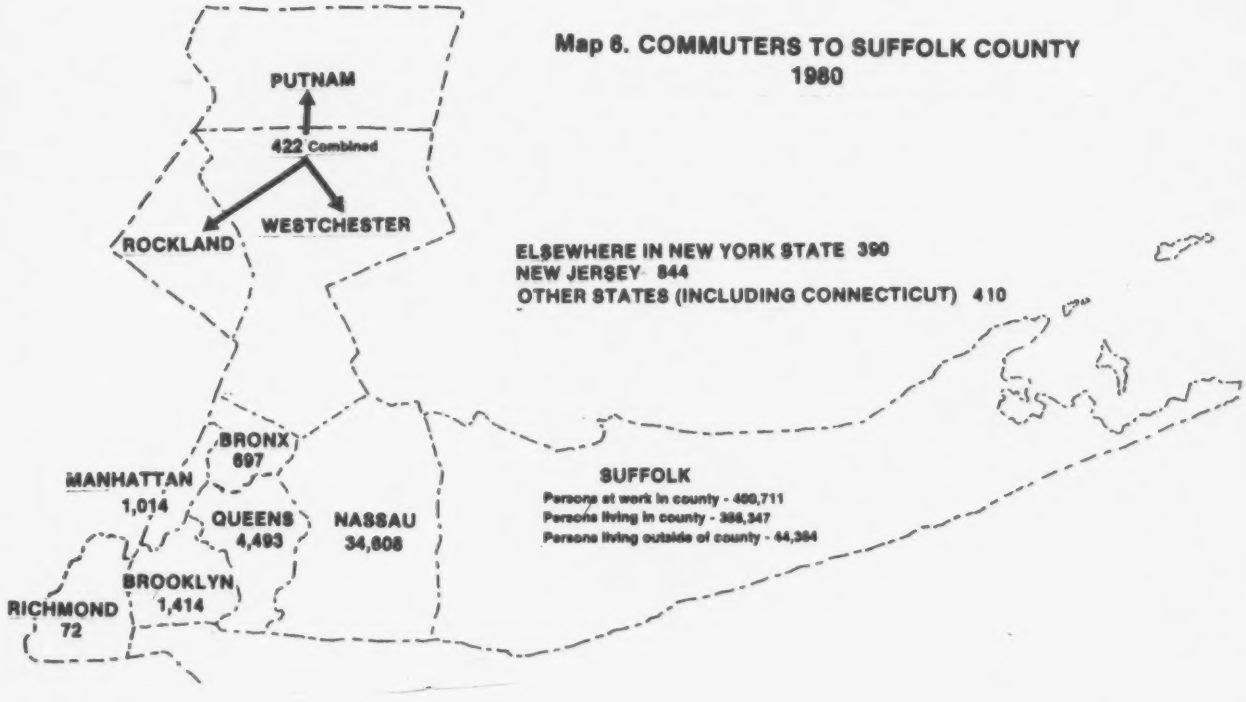
In 1980, some 523,577 Suffolk County residents held jobs, with only 68 percent working in the County. Nearly one-third of the County jobholders worked outside of Suffolk County. Of the 167,230 residents who worked outside of the County, more than 50 percent worked in abutting Nassau County, 45 percent worked in the 5 boroughs of New York City, one percent traveled to Westchester, Rockland, and Putnam Counties, one percent traveled to other parts of New York State, and 2 percent traveled to other states. Map 5 shows the place of work for Suffolk County residents at work.



Map 5. COMMUTERS FROM SUFFOLK COUNTY 1980

In 1980, while 167,230 Suffolk County residents worked outside of the County, 44,364 persons who resided outside the County worked in Suffolk. About 78 percent of these incommuters came from nearby Nassau County. New York City's 5 boroughs accounted for 17 percent, with the balance coming from upstate New York and other states. The total number of persons at work in the County was 400,711. Map 6 provides the details on incommuters to the County.

Map 6. COMMUTERS TO SUFFOLK COUNTY 1980



As an illustration of the distribution of employment in the Nassau-Suffolk Area, major employers employing 1,000 or more are listed in Table 14.

Table 14. TOP NON-GOVERNMENT EMPLOYERS
NASSAU-SUFFOLK AREA
1984

Rank	Firm	Headquarters	Approximate Nassau-Suffolk Employment	Type of Business
1	Grumman Corp.	Bethpage	22,000	Aerospace Systems Mfr.
2	Diocese of Rockville Ctr.	Rockville Ctr.	12,554	Institution
3	NY Telephone	Garden City	9,700	Communications
4	SUNY at Stony Brook	Stony Brook	5,900	Education
5	LI Rail Road	Jamaica	7,187	Transportation
6	Sperry Corp.	Great Neck	6,000	Defense Systems Mfr.
7	LILCO	Mineola	5,382	Gas/Electric Utility
8	Pathmark	Huntington Sta.	4,500	Supermarket
9	LI Jewish-Hillside Med Ctr.	New Hyde Park	4,300	Medical Care
10	Waldbaum's	Central Islip	4,131	Supermarket
11	A&P	Garden City	4,000	Supermarket
12	Pilgrim Psych.Ctr.	Brentwood	3,850	Medical Care
13	Eaton Corp.	Deer Park	3,800	Aerospace Systems Mfr.
14	King Kullen	Westbury	3,584	Supermarket
15	Stern's	Paramus, NJ	3,500	Merchandising
16	Fairchild Republic	Farmingdale	3,500	Aerospace Systems Mfr.
17	Brookhaven Natl.Lab.	Upton	3,200	Physics Research
18	Nassau County Med.Ctr.	E.Meadow	3,085	Medical Care
19	N.Shore Univ.Hospital	Manhasset	3,000	Medical Care
20	Kings Park Psychiatric	Kings Park	2,909	Medical Care
21	Chemical Bank	Melville	2,695	Financial Institution
22	Vernitron	Lake Success	2,574	Electronic Systems Mfr.
23	Foodtown	E.Rockaway	2,500	Supermarket
24	Macy's	Massapequa	2,500	Merchandising
25	Hazeltine	Commack	2,500	Electronic Systems Mfr.
26	European American Bank	Garden City	2,404	Financial Institution
27	Newsday	Melville	2,300	Newspaper
28	Suffolk Dev. Ctr.	Melville	2,300	Medical Care
29	Nat'l Westminister Bank	W.Hempstead	2,285	Financial Instituion
30	Manufacturers Hanover Trust	Woodbury	2,181	Financial Institution
31	Harris,Govt.Support Systems	Syosset	2,100	Electronic Systems Mfr.
32	Quality Care	Rockville Ctr.	2,100	Health Services
33	Times Square Stores	Brooklyn	2,000	Merchandising
34	Abraham & Straus	Hempstead	2,000	Merchandising
35	Central Islip Psych.Ctr.	Central Islip	2,000	Medical Care
36	Belmont Park Rack Track	Elmont	2,000	Horse Racing
37	Pergament	Melville	2,000	Merchandising
38	Nassau Hospital	Mineola	2,000	Medical Care
39	Genosese Drug Stores	Melville	2,000	Merchandising
40	Upjohn Health Care Svcs.	Hicksville	2,000	Health Services
41	Brunswick Hospital Ctr.	Amityville	1,900	Medical Care
42	Nassau Comm.College	Garden City	1,900	Education
43	VA Medical Center	Northport	1,860	Medical Care
44	Allstate Insurance	Farmingdale	1,850	Insurance
45	Electro Audio Dynamics	Great Neck	1,800	Electronic Components

Table 14. TOP NON-GOVERNMENT EMPLOYERS (Continued)

Rank	Firm	Headquarters	Approximate Nassau-Suffolk Employment	Type of Business
46	Masters	Westbury	1,800	Clothing Mfr.
47	Estee Lauder	Melville	1,800	Cosmetics Mfr.
48	Suffolk Comm.College	Selden	1,790	Education
49	Doubleday	Garden City	1,700	Book Publisher
50	Park Lane Hosiery	New Hyde Park	1,700	Merchandising
51	Adelphi University	Garden City	1,600	Education
52	Southside Hospital	Bay Shore	1,600	Medical Care
53	Ademco	Syosset	1,600	Alarm Mfr.
54	Hofstra University	Hempstead	1,500	Education
55	LI Univ/CW Post	Greenvale	1,500	Education
56	Fortunoff's	Westbury	1,500	Merchandising
57	Entemanns Bakery	Bay Shore	1,500	Bakery
58	Sears Roebuck	Wayne, NJ	1,500	Merchandising
59	JC Penny	NYC	1,500	Merchandising
60	Schneider Corp.of America	Woodbury	1,500	Lens Mfr.
61	All Metro Aids	Rockville Ctr.	1,500	Health Svcs.
62	Brookhaven Mem.Hosp.Med.Ctr.	Patchogue	1,460	Medical Care
63	Huntington Hospital	Huntington	1,450	Medical Care
64	United Parcel Svc.	Farmingdale	1,400	Freight Shipper
65	Columbia Ribbon & Carbon	Plainview	1,360	Duplication Tape Mfr.
66	University Hospital	Stony Brook	1,350	Medical Care
67	Avis Rent-A-Car	Garden City	1,200	Car Rental
68	Roosevelt Raceway	Westbury	1,200	Horse Racing
69	Hudson General	Great Neck	1,200	Aviation Services
70	Modell's Shoppers World	E. Meadow	1,200	Merchandising
71	Gristede's	Bronx	1,200	Supermarket
72	Dime Savings Bank of NY	Brooklyn	1,155	Financial institution
73	LI Trust	Garden City	1,150	Financial institution
74	Caldor's	Conn.	1,125	Merchandising
75	Veeco Instruments	Melville	1,100	Power Supply Mfr.
76	NY Inst.of Technology	Old Westbury	1,100	Education
77	St.John's Espicopal Hospital	Oceanside	1,100	Medical Care
78	Cablevision	Woodbury	1,100	Cable TV Service
79	S.Nassau Community Hosp.	Oceanside	1,080	Medical Care
80	Community Hospital	Glen Cove	1,000	Medical Care
81	Franklin General Hospital	Valley Stream	1,000	Medical Care
82	John Bohlsen Associates	Deer Park	1,000	Arbys,Jacks Restaurants
83	Cooky's Steak Pub	Valley Stream	1,000	Restaurant Chain
84	Howard Johnsons	Braintree, Mass.	1,000	Restaurant Chain
85	Geico & Affiliates	Woodbury	1,000	Insurance
86	Gimbels	Garden City	1,000	Merchandising
87	General Instrument	Hicksville	1,000	Defense Systems Mfr.
88	Toys R' Us	Rochell Pk, NJ	1,000	Merchandising
89	SUNY at Farmingdale	Farmingdale	1,000	Education

SOURCE: LI/BUSINESS Research Bureau Survey May, 1984

IV. Income

Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Suffolk County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 15 presents personal income statistics of Suffolk County residents by source for 1976 and 1981.

Table 15. PERSONAL INCOME OF SUFFOLK COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE
1976 and 1981

($ million)

Source	1976	1981	Change 1976 to 1981		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1976	1981
Total personal income	8,545.1	14,565.7	6,020.7	70.5	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	6,414.4	10,531.3	4,116.9	64.2	75.1	72.3
Property income	999.4	2,250.9	1,251.5	125.2	11.7	15.5
Transfer payment	1,131.5	1,783.6	652.0	51.3	13.2	12.2

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1976 to 1981 total personal income in Suffolk County jumped by 70.5 percent. Because the personal income attributable to each income source grew at a different rate, the share of the total changed in the 5-year span. The rate of growth of property income far exceeded the growth rates of labor and proprietors' income and transfer payments.

In 1976, property income accounted for 11.7 percent of the total personal income; by 1981 property income accounted for 15.5 percent. Transfer payments accounted for 13.2 percent of the total in 1976 but slipped to 12.2 percent in 1981. Labor and proprietors' income, by far the largest source of income, stood at 75.1 percent in 1976, falling off to 72.3 in 1981.

Labor and Proprietors' Income

Manufacturing employers were the largest source of labor and proprietors' income, with Government second and services employers third. In New York State, services employers were slightly ahead of manufacturing employers, with trade third. Graph 5 illustrates the proportion of labor and proprietors' income by industry division in Suffolk County in 1981.

Graph 5. LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY
SUFFOLK COUNTY
1981
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE 16.8%
MANUFACTURING 24.1%
SERVICES 19.2%
AGRICULTURE; CONSTRUCTION; FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE; MINING; AND OTHER INDUSTRIES 11.3%
GOVERNMENT 22.5%
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, & PUBLIC UTILITIES 6.2%

Other differences in proportions appear in comparisons of Suffolk County with New York State. Finance, insurance and real estate employers in Suffolk County accounted for less than 5 percent of labor and proprietors' income in 1981, compared with 10.5 percent in New York State. The large New York City proportion influenced the State ratio. Table 16 presents 1981 levels of labor and proprietors' income by industry earned in Suffolk County compared with that earned in the State.

Table 16. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME EARNED IN SUFFOLK COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY
1981

($ millions)

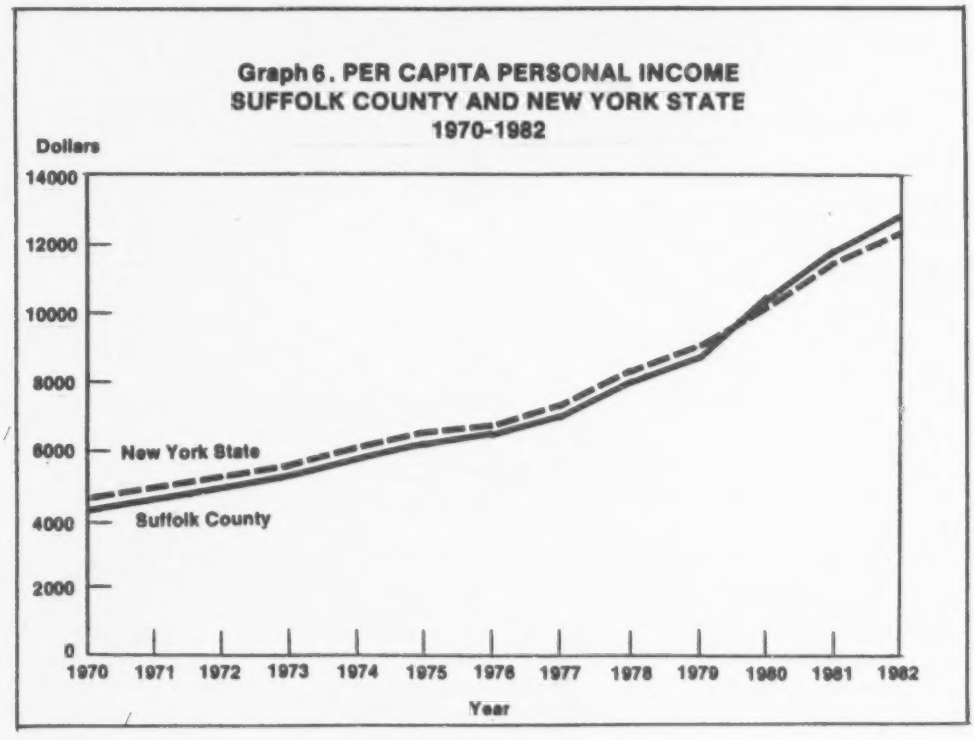
Industry	Suffolk County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	7,112.3	100.0	146,468.0	100.0
Agriculture	47.7	0.7	837.0	0.6
Manufacturing	1,718.7	24.2	33,088.1	22.6
Mining	3.6	@	276.9	0.2
Construction	371.4	5.2	5,098.3	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade	1,192.6	16.8	22,817.6	15.6
Finance, insurance, real estate	323.8	4.6	15,419.3	10.5
Transportation, communication, and utilities	441.4	6.2	12.609.7	8.6
Services	1,365.2	19.2	33,401.2	22.8
Other	48.0	0.7	393.5	0.3
Government	1,600.0	22.5	22,526.5	15.4

Detail may not add to total because of rounding.
@ Less than 0.05 percent.
NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers. For example, labor and proprietors' income of 1,718.7 million was derived from manufacturing establishments located in Suffolk County and was paid to Suffolk County residents as well as residents of other areas.
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1981, Suffolk County's labor and proprietors' income was $10,531.3 million when counted by place of residence (see Table 15) and $7,112.3 million when counted by place of work (see Table 16). The difference is an indication that a significant amount of income was paid to Suffolk County residents who worked outside of the county (see Section III Labor Market, commutation patterns).

Per Capita Income

In 1982, per capita income in Suffolk County was $12,856 and ranked seventh among the states 62 counties. Per capita income for the State in 1982 was $12,380. Graph 6 shows the rise in per capita personal income in Suffolk County and the State from 1970 to 1982. During the 13-year period Suffolk County per capita personal income grew by 192 percent while per capita income in the State increased by 164 percent. From 1970 to mid-1979 Suffolk County's per capita personal income was below that of the State, but after mid-1979, Suffolk's per capita income was higher.



Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data defining "poverty levels". Similarly, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL). These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various state and federally-funded programs. The guidelines for 1984 are presented in Table 17 OMB Poverty Guidelines and USDOL Lower Living Standard Income Levels by family size for Suffolk County, based on income criteria.

Table 17 . OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR SUFFOLK COUNTY, 1984

Income level	Number of Persons In Family							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Poverty level income	$4,980	$6,720	$8,460	$10,200	$11,940	$13,680	$15,420	$17,160
Lower Living Standard Income levels								
70 percent LLSIL	4,980	7,130	9,790	12,080	14,260	16,670		
100 percent LLSIL	7,110	10,190	13,990	17,250	20,370	23,810		

NOTE: To compute the poverty level for family units with more than 8 members, add $1,740 for each additional family member.

To compute the various LLSILs for families with more than six persons, use the following formula:

70 percent LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of over six $2,410 for each additional person

100 percent LLSIL - add to the amount for a family of over six $3,440 for each additional person

In 1980, in Suffolk County the income of 82,087 persons was below the poverty level. Some 14.5 percent of these were black and 8.2 percent were Hispanic. In New York State 2,298,922 persons were below the poverty income level, with 28.8 percent black and 23.5 Hispanic. Persons below poverty level were younger in Suffolk County than in the State as a whole. Table 18 shows the distribution of persons below the poverty level by race and age for New York State and Suffolk County in 1980.

Table 18. DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE AND AGE
SUFFOLK COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
1980

Race and age	Suffolk County	New York State
All races	82,087	2,298,922
Under 16	37.2%	34.6%
16-21	12.3	12.8
22-54	34.6	35.4
55 and over	15.9	17.2
Black	11,910	662,779
Under 16	46.1%	39.1%
16-21	14.3	13.5
22-54	29.3	34.7
55 and over	10.4	12.1
Hispanic	6,745	540,909
Under 16	47.9%	43.7%
16-21	15.3	13.0
22-54	30.5	35.7
55 and over	6.3	7.6

SOURCE: Report 3: Social Indicators for planning and evaluation, New York State, Table 20; Suffolk County, Table 19, 1980 Census of Population.

V. Social Program Statistics

Since the mid-1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A variety of services are now available to all persons. Among them is the public assistance program with money available to those children, elderly, unemployed and handicapped who qualify for assistance.

In 1983, some 1,354,020 persons per month received public assistance in New York State. Of these, two-thirds (66.1 percent) were in New York City. In the counties outside of New York City, Erie County accounted for the largest share, 5.8 percent, followed by Suffolk County, 3.5 percent.

During the 1983 calendar year, an average of 48,014 Suffolk County residents were receiving public assistance each month. Of these, 81.2 percent were beneficiaries of the aid to dependent children program (the same proportion as New York State); 16.2 percent received home relief (18.0 percent in New York State); 2.4 percent were emergency assistance to families beneficiaries (0.7 percent in New York State); the balance, with very small proportions, were recipients of emergency assistance to adults. For a month-by-month distribution of public assistance recipients by programs, see Table 19.

Table 19. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
SUFFOLK COUNTY
1983

Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Home Relief	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults
12-month average	48,014	38,987	7,795	1,140	92
January	51,267	39,818	8,523	2,838	88
February	49,218	39,757	8,119	1,282	60
March	51,070	40,531	8,898	1,595	46
April	51,259	40,105	8,850	2,114	190
May	49,094	39,722	8,117	1,119	136
June	47,965	39,570	7,597	700	98
July	47,275	38,936	7,294	927	118
August	46,346	38,600	7,326	362	58
September	46,165	38,216	7,303	578	68
October	46,138	38,056	7,352	662	68
November	45,536	37,369	7,223	821	123
December	44,831	37,162	6,941	675	53

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

In calendar year 1983, monthly benefit payments for Suffolk County averaged $159.56 per recipient, well above the $144.02 average for all New York State recipients. Still, total monthly average expenditures for the County were only 4 percent of the State total. For a month-to-month review of recipient totals and expenditures in Suffolk County and New York State, see Table 20.

Table 20. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS AND EXPENDITURES SUFFOLK COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE 1983

Month	Suffolk County		New York State	
	Recipients	Expenditures	Recipients	Expenditures
12-month average	48,014	$7,661,092	1,354,020	$190,660,896
January	51,267	8,352,608	1,330,120	187,633,986
February	49,218	8,292,715	1,330,920	186,339,606
March	51,070	9,012,616	1,353,700	195,466,430
April	51,259	8,196,656	1,352,851	190,468,132
May	49,094	7,311,871	1,355,715	188,826,021
June	47,965	7,224,803	1,349,698	186,912,284
July	47,275	7,289,479	1,348,446	187,669,739
August	46,346	7,232,635	1,363,457	190,000,202
September	46,165	7,373,741	1,358,941	189,381,223
October	46,138	7,278,376	1,361,647	192,094,719
November	45,536	7,315,698	1,365,170	193,877,374
December	44,831	7,051,907	1,377,575	198,261,045

SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services

Between 1982 and 1983, both the number of public assistance recipients and expenditures for public assistance declined in Suffolk County. During the same period, both recipients and expenditures in the State increased. In Suffolk County there was a year-to-year decrease of 5.9 percent in the volume of recipients; in the State, as a whole, there was a 4.4 percent increase. Suffolk County reduced expenditures by 6.0 percent, while New York State increased costs by 2.1 percent.

VI. Education

Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Enrollment in public and non-public schools in Suffolk County in the 1982-1983 school year totaled 287,466. Secondary school students, those enrolled in grades 7 through 12, made up 51.7 percent of the total while enrollees in grades K through 6 made up 48.3 percent. Statewide, enrollments at the elementary level and at the secondary level were nearer to a 50-50 proportion.

Public schools accounted for 91.7 percent of total school enrollments in Suffolk County compared with 82.6 percent in the State. Table 21 presents the distribution of students in Suffolk County according to school category.

Table 21. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT
SUFFOLK COUNTY
1982-1983

School designation	Total	Elementary level grades K-6	Secondary level grades 7-12
Total	287,466	138,933	148,533
Public	263,589	126,269	137,320
Nonpublic	23,877	12,664	11,213

NOTE: Includes upgraded students.
SOURCE: Nonpublic School Enrollment and Staff, New York State 1982-1983; Public School Enrollment and Staff, New York State 1982-1983; prepared by the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Information.

School enrollments in both New York State and Suffolk County declined between the 1981-1982 school year and the 1982-1983 school year. Declines in Suffolk County were at a faster pace than in the State. In public school enrollment, both the State and County declined, with the County falling at a faster rate. In non-public schools, while the enrollment in the State rose, the County enrollment decreased. Table 22 shows the enrollment changes in both public and non-public schools in New York State and Suffolk County during the 1981-1982 and 1982-1983 school years.

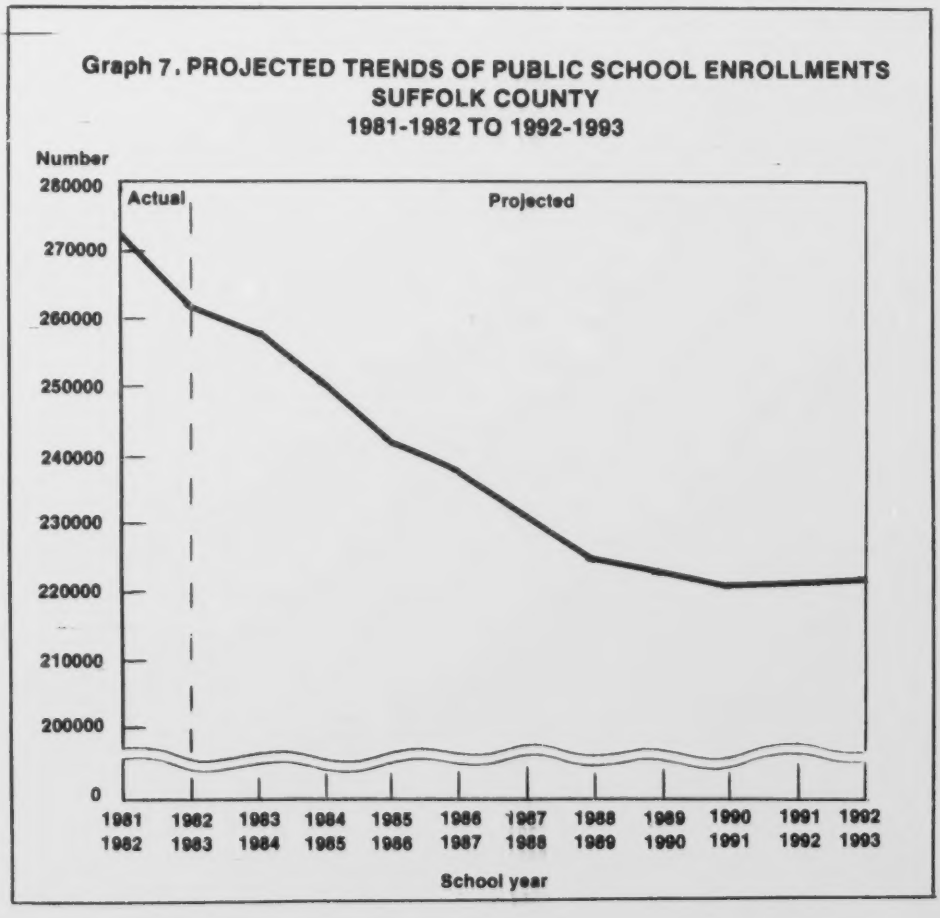
Table 22. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS
SUFFOLK COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE
SCHOOL YEARS: 1981-82 - 1982-83

Area	Enrollment grade K-12		Percent
	1981-82	1982-1983	Change
Suffolk County	297,475	287,466	-3.4
Public	273,145	263,589	-3.5
Nonpublic	24,330	23,877	-1.9
New York State	3,317,023	3,275,873	-1.2
Public	2,770,640	2,705,413	-2.4
Nonpublic	546,383	570,460	+4.4

NOTE: Includes ungraded students.
SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

Public school enrollments in the County are projected to continue declining through most of the 1980's and then turn up fractionally in the early 1990's. During the 10-year span following the 1982-1983 school year, enrollments are expected to drop 16.2 percent from 263,600 to 221,000. Graph 7 illustrates the projected trends of public school enrollments in Suffolk County up to 1993.

Graph 7. PROJECTED TRENDS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS SUFFOLK COUNTY 1981-1982 TO 1992-1993



The educational attainment of Suffolk County residents was just an edge above that of the State as a whole in 1980. Median years completed for the population 25 years of age, or older, was 12.6 in Suffolk County compared with 12.5 for New York State. Table 23 illustrates the educational attainment in the State, in Suffolk County and in the towns in Suffolk County.

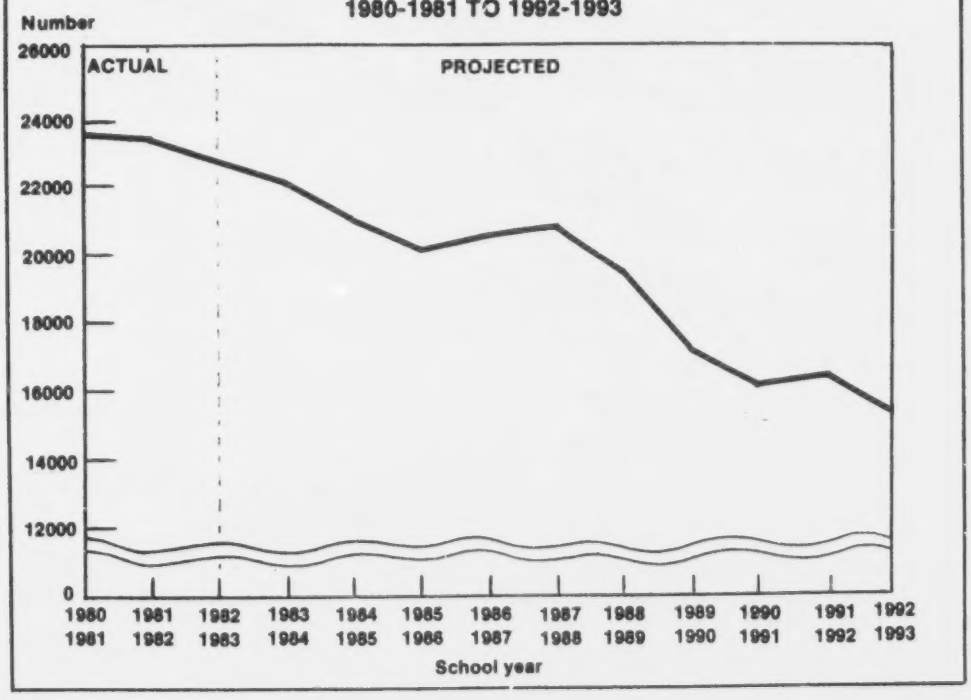
Table 23. EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY TOWN
NEW YORK STATE AND SUFFOLK COUNTY
(Percent Distribution)
1980

Area	Years completed 1/				Median years completed
	Less than 4 yrs. H.S.	4 yrs. H.S. completed	1-3 yrs. college	College Degree	
New York State	31.8	35.0	16.9	16.4	12.5
Suffolk County	24.7	40.8	18.5	16.0	12.6
Babylon	28.8	45.1	16.4	9.7	12.4
Brookhaven	24.4	40.8	19.6	15.3	12.6
East Hampton	27.5	33.1	18.4	21.0	12.7
Huntington	18.1	34.3	20.2	27.4	13.0
Islip	27.8	43.9	17.1	11.2	12.5
Riverhead	37.1	37.6	14.6	10.6	12.3
Shelter Island	21.7	32.1	21.4	24.8	12.9
Smithtown	19.1	40.4	20.7	19.8	12.8
Southampton	25.8	38.0	19.3	16.9	12.6
Southold	26.2	37.1	18.3	18.4	12.6

1/ Highest level attained by population 25 and over.
NOTE: Details may not add to totals because of rounding.
SOURCE: U.S. Census.

Reflecting enrollment in Suffolk County, the size of high school graduating classes is projected to decline throughout the 1980's. Graph 8 illustrates the projected trends in the number of graduating seniors.

Graph 8. PROJECTED TRENDS IN THE NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES IN PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS SUFFOLK COUNTY 1980-1981 TO 1992-1993



A higher proportion of Suffolk County high school graduates than those in New York State do not continue their schooling but enter employment upon graduating. In the County, 22.4 percent of the graduates enter employment compared with 18.7 percent for the State. On the other hand, only 70.0 percent of the graduates continue their education compared with 76.4 percent for those in the State. Table 24 presents the intentions of 1983 public and non-public school graduates and reflects the status of graduates in the fall of 1983.

Table 24. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1983 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES NEW YORK STATE AND SUFFOLK COUNTY FALL 1983

Area	High school graduates	Percent distribution					
		Entering post-secondary education			Employment	Military service	Other
		4-year	2-year	Other			
New York State	216,082	42.0	25.5	8.9	18.7	4.3	5.2
Public	184,022	37.8	27.1	4.2	20.4	4.8	5.6
Nonpublic	32,060	66.1	16.6	4.7	8.8	1.1	2.9
Suffolk County	22,833	40.0	25.5	4.5	22.4	4.1	3.4
Public	21,229	38.2	26.3	4.5	23.7	4.3	2.9
Nonpublic	1,604	63.9	16.1	3.2	5.5	1.2	9.9

SOURCE: Distribution of High Schoool Graduates and College-Going Rate, New York State, Fall 1983; prepared by The University of The State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education, Albany, New York.

Student Ethnicity

Whites made up 87.1 percent of the student population in Suffolk County in the 1982-1983 school year. Some 7.2 percent were black, 4.6 percent Hispanic and the balance, 1.1 percent, were American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and other races. However, the percentage varied in the various school districts of the County. Table 25 shows the percent distribution of public school students in each school district in the County during the 1982-1983 school year.

Table 25. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN SUFFOLK COUNTY 1982-1983

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Suffolk County	7.2	4.6	1.1	87.1
Amagansett	1.5	--	--	98.5
Amityville	58.1	3.8	1.3	36.8
Babylon	6.1	2.3	1.2	90.3
Bay Shore	17.3	8.8	1.5	72.4
Bayport Blue Point	0.5	1.3	0.6	97.7
Brentwood	12.0	28.2	0.8	59.0
Bridgehampton	69.5	--	--	30.5
Center Moriches	10.6	1.9	3.9	83.5
Central Islip	27.3	22.3	0.6	49.9
Cold Spring Harbor	0.2	0.4	2.5	96.9
Commack	0.5	1.0	1.2	97.4
Comsewogue	2.7	3.2	0.7	93.4
Connetquot	0.4	1.4	0.5	97.8
Copiague	29.8	5.9	0.7	63.6
Deer Park	10.0	2.5	1.1	86.4
East Hampton	10.5	0.9	1.8	86.9
East Islip	0.1	1.8	0.7	97.4
East Moriches	1.4	1.6	1.8	95.3
East Quogue	1.1	--	1.4	97.5
Eastport	1.9	1.5	2.5	94.1
Elwood	5.8	1.5	2.7	90.0
Fire Island	--	--	4.7	95.4
Fishers Island	--	--	--	100.0
Greenport	23.8	2.6	0.8	72.8
Half Hollow Hills	6.2	1.4	2.8	89.5
Hampton Bays	0.7	0.6	0.2	98.6
Harborfields	5.1	0.8	0.9	93.3
Hauppauge	0.5	0.9	0.6	97.9
Huntington	9.5	6.1	1.7	82.7
Islip	1.9	3.8	0.6	93.8
Kings Park	0.5	1.2	2.3	96.0
Laurel	2.8	--	--	97.2
Lindenhurst	0.8	2.1	1.0	96.1
Little Flower	45.7	38.6	--	15.7
Mastic Beach	1.5	4.2	0.4	93.9
Mattituck	2.4	0.4	0.8	96.4
Middle Country	1.5	3.0	1.2	94.3
Middle Island	12.3	3.4	1.1	83.2
Miller Place	0.3	1.4	0.7	97.6

Table 25. (continued)

School district	Black (not Hispanic)	Hispanic	American Indian, Eskimo, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (not Hispanic)
Montauk	1.3	5.8	0.4	92.4
Mount Sinai	0.7	0.8	0.6	97.9
New Suffolk	--	--	--	100.0
North Babylon	16.5	2.3	1.0	80.3
Northport	0.2	1.1	1.1	97.6
Oyster Ponds	3.1	--	--	96.9
Patchogue	2.5	7.1	0.9	89.5
Port Jefferson	1.3	1.4	1.9	95.4
Quogue	40.4	--	--	59.7
Remsenburg	8.7	--	--	91.3
Riverhead	31.6	0.4	0.5	67.6
Rocky Point	0.8	1.4	1.0	96.8
Sachem	0.8	3.5	1.0	94.8
Sag Harbor	4.4	0.8	0.8	94.0
Sagaponack	--	--	--	100.0
Sayville	0.2	1.5	1.1	97.2
Shelter Island	--	0.7	0.4	98.9
Shoreham-Wading River	0.4	0.6	1.1	98.0
Smithtown	0.2	0.7	1.0	98.2
South Country	21.4	8.5	1.7	68.5
South Haven	5.6	5.6	--	88.9
South Huntington	8.2	1.8	1.4	88.6
South Manor	2.1	3.5	0.9	93.5
Southampton	16.5	1.0	6.0	76.5
Southold	1.4	0.5	0.1	98.0
Springs	1.8	0.3	1.2	96.7
Three Village	0.9	1.8	2.4	94.9
Tuckahoe Common	9.6	--	--	90.4
Wainscott	10.0	--	--	90.0
West Babylon	3.6	1.6	0.6	94.3
West Islip	0.1	1.6	0.7	97.6
Westhampton Beach	10.9	1.1	1.5	86.5
Wyandanch	92.2	7.6	--	0.2

SOURCE: Racial/Ethnic Distribution of Public School Students and Staff, New York State, 1982-1983; prepared by the University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, Information Center on Education.

Vocational Education

In addition to the mainline educational facilities available to Suffolk County residents, vocational educational programs are available. The following is a partial list of these institutions. For available instructional programs, please contact the institution.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Secondary Occupational Education

Suffolk #1 BOCES
Harry B. Ward Area Occupational Ctr.
970 North Griffing Avenue
Riverhead, NY 11901

Suffolk #2 BOCES
Brookhaven Occupational Ctr.
350 Martha Avenue
Bellport, NY 11713

Suffolk #2 BOCES
Islip Occupational Center
375 Locust Avenue
Oakdale, NY 11769

Suffolk #3 BOCES
Lewis A. Wilson Technological Ctr.
South Shore Campus
301 West Hoffman Avenue
Lindenhurst, NY 11757

Suffolk #3 BOCES
Lewis A Wilson Technological Ctr.
Central Campus
17 Westminister Avenue
Dix Hills, NY 11743

Suffolk #3 BOCES
Lewis A. Wilson Technological Ctr.
Northshore Campus
Laurel Hill Road
Northport, NY 11768

Postsecondary Occupational Education

Suffolk County Community College
533 College Road
Selden, NY 11784

PROPRIETARY/INDEPENDENT EDUCATION

Licensed Private Schools

American Bartenders School of Long Island
54 Route 112
Patchogue, NY 11772

Barbizon School-Babylon
8 Little East Neck Road
Babylon, NY 11702

Cherry Meadow Farm School of Horsemanship
1072 Pulaski Road
East Northport, NY 11731

Coastal Diving Academy
108 West Main Street
Bay Shore, NY 11706

PROPRIETARY/INDEPENDENT EDUCATION (continued)

Licensed Private Schools

Island Drafting & Tech. Institute
128 Broadway-Route 110
Amityville, NY 11701

Larry Austin's School of Travel
at Hauppauge
350 Vanderbilt Motor Parkway
Hauppauge, NY 11789

Leone School of Dental Technology
350 Sunrise Highway
W. Babylon, New York 11704

LI Institute of Dental Laboratory
Technology
207 Hallock Road
Stony Brook, NY 11790

Marcel Haigy's School of Beauty
56-A West Main Street
Bay Shore, NY 11706

Rehabilitation Institute of Suffolk
Flowerfield, Building #7
St. James, NY 11780

Suffolk Technical Institute
30 Park Avenue
Bay Shore, NY 11706

Ultissima Beauty Institute @ Brentwood
1825 Brentwood Road
Brentwood, NY 11717

Ultissima Beauty Institute @ Babylon
99-101 Deer Park Avenue
Babylon, NY 11702

Ultissima Beauty Institute @ Centereach
1972 Middle Country Road
Centereach, NY 11720

Vogue Models Ltd.
150 Broadhollow Road
Melville, NY 11747

Westchester School for Paraprofessional
Training at Melville
275 Broadhollow Road
Melville, NY 11746

Wilfred Academy of Hair and Beauty
Culture #15
1145 Deer Park Avenue
North Babylon, NY 11703

Wilfred Academy of Hair and Beauty
Culture #19
21 North Ocean Avenue
Patchogue, NY 11772

Wilfred Academy of Hair and Beauty
Culture #20
741 Old Country Road (Route 58)
Riverhead, NY 11901

Wilfred Academy of Hair & Beauty
Culture #21
540 Route 111
Hauppauge, NY 11787

Registered Private Business Schools

Adelphi Business School-Bay Shore
32 West Main Street
Bay Shore, NY 11706

Blake Business School
222 Middle Country Road
Smithtown, NY 11787

Jefferson Shores Secretarial School
417 East Main Street
Port Jefferson, NY 11777

Long Island Business Institute
6500 Jericho Tpke.
Commack, NY 11725

Registered Private Business Schools (Continued)

New York Career Center-Babylon
400 West Main Street
Babylon, NY 11702

New York Career Center-Centereach
1545 Middle Country Road
Centereach, NY 11720

The School of Applied Bookkeeping
150 Sunrise Highway
Lindenhurst, NY 11757

Suffolk School of Stenotype
500 Route 25 A
Miller Place, NY 11764

The Rehabilitation Institute of
Suffolk - Business Division
Flowerfield, Building # 7
St . James, NY 11780

Degree Granting Proprietary/Independent Two-Year Schools

Katharine Gibbs School-Melville
535 Broadhollow Road
Melville, NY 11746

APPENDIX I

Occupational Supply and Demand

The New York State Job Service maintains records of the jobseekers and employers it serves. These statistics can indicate the general labor supply/demand relationships of many occupations. Table 26 presents a list for which Job Service offices in Suffolk County had at least 50 applicants or openings during the period October 1, 1983 to March 31, 1984. It must be remembered that because of the proximity of Nassau County and New York City, many Suffolk County residents seek employment outside the County. Included in the following table are counts of the job applicants and openings for each occupation, the ratio of applicants-to-openings (A/O) and the percentage of job openings into which Job Service successfully placed applicants. The ratio of applicants available to job openings received can be a measure of the balance between labor supply and demand for occupations. A high ratio of applicants-to-openings in a specific occupation indicates an oversupply of labor and usually results in intense competition among job hunters; this is commonly called an occupational labor surplus. A low A/O ratio suggests more favorable job opportunities and is called an occupational labor shortage. Jobs filled as a percent of job openings received is a general indication of the skill adequacy of the Job Service applicants, a sign of the desirability of the job openings or a sign of the competition given to the Job Service by public and private job agencies.

Using the A/O ratio and the percentage of jobs filled, the reader may draw useful conclusions regarding the labor supply/demand relationships of specific occupations. The following are four suggested categories in which many of the occupations in Table 26 may be classified.

Occupational Categories Based on Various Supply/Demand Relationships

Occupations with:

1. Low A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled - In this case, supply does not overwhelm demand and applicants in these occupations find jobs easily.
   EXAMPLE - Typist, Stenographer, Cashier-checker, Industrial Cleaner.

2. High A/O ratios and a low percentage of vacancies filled - Job Service applicants may not have suitable skills for these jobs. Presumably, employers are able to find people to work in these occupations from sources other than the Job Service.
   EXAMPLE - Administrative Assistant and Management Trainee.

3. High A/O ratios and a high percentage of vacancies filled - For these occupations, there are many qualified applicants for few job openings.
   EXAMPLE - None in the area.

4. Applicants available but no job openings received - The State Job Service has not received job orders for these occupations. This is either an indication of negligible demand for labor in these occupations or that employers with job openings in these occupations are choosing to use other recruiting practices.
   EXAMPLE - Office Manager, Bartender.

Table 26. APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS FOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS [1]
SUFFOLK COUNTY
OCTOBER 1, 1983 - MARCH 31, 1984

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Occupational group, total [2]	35,096	7,270	4.8	60.5
Professional, technical and managerial [2]	4,055	207	19.6	30.0
Clerical and sales	11,128	2,106	5.3	70.0
Service	4,806	1,308	5.2	67.4
Agricultural, fishery and forestry	741	158	4.7	50.6
Processing	658	169	3.9	17.4
Machine trades	2,287	531	4.3	38.9
Benchwork	2,817	722	3.9	56.4
Structural work	3,140	672	4.7	47.0
Miscellaneous	4,785	1,397	3.4	62.2
Teacher registry occupations				
School nurse	109	514	0.2	100.0
Teacher, secondary school	897	14,696	0.1	100.0
Teacher, elementary school	920	12,835	0.1	100.0
Teacher aide	94	603	0.2	100.0
School secretary	51	319	0.2	100.0
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical & managerial				
Accountant	58	1	58.0	NA
Administrative assistant	107	3	35.7	33.3
Office manager	64	0	NA	NA
Retail store manager	114	12	9.5	NA
Management trainee	58	2	29.0	50.0
Clerical, Sales and Services				
Legal secretary	51	13	3.9	53.8
Secretary	176	36	4.9	50.0
Stenographer	84	81	1.0	96.3
Clerk-typist	453	105	4.3	67.6
Keypunch operator	50	16	3.1	81.2
Typist	65	47	1.4	91.5
Clerk, general	352	122	2.9	71.3
Bookkeeper I	107	20	5.4	45.0
Bookkeeper II	125	31	4.0	54.8
Cashier	73	18	4.1	77.8
Cashier-checker	208	89	2.3	116.8
Administrative clerk	130	29	4.5	58.6

Table 26. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings	Percent of openings filled during period
Clerical, Sales and Services (cont)				
Inventory clerk	73	163	0.4	20.9
Shipping/receiving clerk	127	47	2.7	72.3
Stock clerk	130	53	2.5	73.6
Receptionist	109	25	4.4	72.0
Salesperson-general merchandise	125	109	1.1	78.9
Manager, department	58	26	2.2	115.4
Stock clerk,self-service store	122	129	1.1	80.6
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee	68	11	6.2	63.6
Counter attendant, cafeteria	139	123	1.1	100.0
Bartender	50	0	NA	NA
Cook/helper	120	117	1.0	51.3
Psychiatric aide	198	213	0.9	90.6
Nurse aide	110	35	3.1	28.6
Security guard	79	50	1.6	56.0
Cleaner, commercial	242	138	1.8	68.8
Cleaner, industrial	60	42	1.4	100.0
Agricultural, fishing, forestry & related				
Landscape laborer	79	47	1.7	57.4
Machine trades				
Machinist	56	26	2.2	46.1
Automobile mechanic	98	78	1.3	23.1
Benchwork				
Product assembler	168	136	1.2	85.3
Production assembler	105	84	1.2	59.5
Electronics assembler	129	96	1.3	36.5
Lockstitch machine operator	51	10	5.1	90.0
Structural				
Arc welder	65	51	1.3	58.8
Carpenter	88	39	2.5	48.7
Construction worker I	115	61	1.9	60.7
Construction worker II	138	106	1.3	48.1
Maintenance repairer, building	99	41	2.4	61.0
Miscellaneous				
Truck driver, tractor trailer	51	11	4.6	72.7
Truck driver, heavy	122	44	2.8	59.1
Truck driver, light	191	175	1.1	52.0
Packager-hand	390	253	1.5	57.3
Laborer-stores	231	208	1.1	75.5
Material handler	407	416	1.0	64.2

1/Includes only those occupations where 50 or more applicants were on file or openings received during period.
2/Does not include selected occupations for Teacher Registry.

APPENDIX II

The East End

While western Suffolk is undergoing a commercial and industrial expansion, tourism is still an integral part of Suffolk's East End economy. Comprising the East End are Southampton and East Hampton on the South Fork, Southold and Riverhead on the North Fork, with Shelter Island located in the bay between. Many of the daily visitors to the area are known as "day trippers." They are transients who come to visit the area's attractions for the day and are gone by day's end. Tourism has, over the years, evolved into a 2.6 billion dollar industry for Nassau-Suffolk's economy. Suffolk's East End is responsible for much of it. The influx of visitors during the summer period pays the expenses for many of its local residents for the entire year.

When one refers to Suffolk's East End, the first area to come to mind is the widely acclaimed Hamptons on the South Fork. While it is acknowledged that this notable South Fork area is the most popular, there is a significant amount of tourism going on throughout the rest of the East End. Much of the seasonal influx is attributed to the people who either own a summer home for their own personal use or occupy a house which is rented for a specific time period. Besides summer homes, there are motel accommodations totaling about 6,000 rooms. Supplementing these facilities are several campgrounds, as well as marina accommodations for transients. One also cannot overlook the friends and relatives of residents who visit for a weekend and stay for the summer. Also, many of the year-round residents rent out individual rooms in their own house for additional summer income. Furthermore, an undetermined number of individuals share accommodations. While this influx is occurring, an unknown number of year-round local residents vacation somewhere else. Some even leave the area for the entire summer to escape the hectic pace of the summer residents in some of the communities, especially on the South Fork.

It is inconceivable that one could further discuss the East End without continued mention of the accommodations for summer visitors. Motel facilities account for a significant transient population increase. There are about 4,800 motel rooms, divided among over 225 establishments on the South Fork. Some of these units have been converted to cooperative ownership during the past few years and more applications are still pending. Even though a number of the units had their type of ownership changed, the use characteristics remain similar. The North Fork has about 35 motel establishments with about 900 units available during the summer. Moving on to Shelter Island, its hotels and motels are open only during the summer season. There are only about 11 facilities with just over 200 rooms available. Typically, the overall occupancy rate for the East End motels and hotels is between 95 and 100 percent, for the summer period. Given normal weather, rooms are generally not available without advance reservation. Only about 35 percent of all East End motel units are available for use during the off season months. This data is shown on Table 27.

Table 27. HOTEL AND MOTEL INVENTORY FOR THE EAST END 1/

Township	Number of Establishments			Number of units		
	Total	Seasonal	Year-Round	Total	Seasonal	Year-Round
Totals	276	191	85	5,933	3,807	2,126
Riverhead	10	1	9	327	40	287
Southold	25	19	6	553	442	111
Southampton	118	80	38	2,375	1,450	925
East Hampton	112	80	32	2,470	1,667	803
Shelter Island	11	11	0	208	208	0

1/ Includes establishments which have converted to condominium, cooperative, or time sharing ownership and establishments which have filed applications for conversion with the N.Y. State Attorney General's Office.
SOURCE: Long Island Regional Planning Board and LILCO.

There are also tourists who utilize a campground or a marina for transients. The Shinnecock Canal County Marina can accommodate up to 50 boats at a time. Besides the organizationally owned camps that are dedicated primarily for the young, such as the Nassau County Police Boys Club Camp in Riverhead, there are several campgrounds for general use totaling over 1,000 campsites, many accommodating trailers.

The North Fork contains such notable campgrounds as KOA of Eastern Long Island, in the town of Southold and Wildwood State Park. Wildwood, situated on Long Island Sound in the Town of Riverhead, has available in excess of 320 campsites. It is the largest such facility in the area. The South Fork can boast of such facilities as Sears - Bellows County Park in Southampton, as well as Hither Hills State Park and Cedar Point County Park, both located in East Hampton Town. Their facilities offer trailer and/or general and group camping. Camping on Shelter Island is restricted and is rather minimal. A list of overnight camping facilities by township is shown in Table 28.

Table 28. OVERNIGHT CAMPING FACILITIES LOCATED ON THE EAST END, BY TOWN

Riverhead

1. Nassau County Police Boys Club (Y)
2. Indian Island County Park
3. Boy Scounts of America Camp (Y)
4. Wildwood State Park
5. Camp DeWolfe (Y)
6. Nassau County 4H Club Camp (Y)
7. Camp Maryhaven (Y)

Southold

1. Peconic Dunes County Park (Y)
2. Camp Wawokiye (Y)
3. KOA of Eastern Long Island

Table 28. (Continued)

Southampton

1. Sears - Bellows County Park
2. Camp Integrity at Bayberry Land (Y)
3. Camp Tekawitha (Y)
4. Southampton Fresh Air Camp (Y)
5. Sacred Heart of Mary Camp (Y)
6. Camp Camelot (Y)

East Hampton

1. Camp St. Regis (Y)
2. Hither Hills State Park
3. Camp Blue Bay (Y)
4. Cedar Point Park
5. Boys Harbor Camp (Y)

Shelter Island

1. Camp Shelter Island (Y)
2. Camp Quinipet (Y)

NOTE: Y represents youth oriented camp.
SOURCE: Long Island Lighting Company

The summer of 1983 brought almost 24,000 households into the area's seasonal homes. As shown on Table 29, seasonal households have increased steadily since 1970. Annual increases range from a low of 200 households to a high of 850 households. Almost three-quarters of the seasonal homes are located on the South Fork, known for its beaches and lively night life. The North Fork of Long Island accommodated about 5,250 households utilizing summer homes during the 1983 summer season. Table 29 indicates this figure has grown by about 500 since 1970, an increase slightly about 10 percent.

Table 29. YEAR-ROUND VERSUS SEASONAL HOUSEHOLDS RESIDING IN HOMES EAST END, Summer, 1970-1983

Year	Total	Year-Round Households	Added Households
		South Fork 1/	
1970	28,800	16,050	12,750
1971	29,600	16.650	12,950
1972	30,550	17,350	13,200
1973	31,850	18,150	13,700
1974	32,950	18,800	14,150
1975	33,650	19,350	14,300
1976	34,700	20,100	14,600
1977	35,650	20,800	14,850
1978	36,600	21,050	15,550
1979	38,050	21,950	16,100
1980	38,850	22,500	16,350
1981	40,000	23,200	16,800
1982	41,150	23,850	17,300
1983	42,100	24,650	17,450
		North Fork 2/	
1970	16,750	12,000	4,750
1971	17,200	12,400	4,800
1972	17,700	12,900	4,800
1973	17,900	13,250	4,650
1974	18,250	13,450	4,800
1975	18,600	13,700	4,900
1976	18,800	14,000	4,800
1977	19,400	14,300	5,100
1978	19,850	14,650	5,200
1979	19,800	14,800	5,000
1980	20,150	14,950	5,200
1981	20,500	15,250	5,250
1982	20,700	15,550	5,150
1983	21,250	16,000	5,250

1/ Southampton Town plus Easthampton Town.
2/ Southold Town plus Riverhead Town.
SOURCE: Long Island Lighting Company.

Surging demand, especially for South Fork waterfront property, is a response to an ever-increasing population. This, coupled with the growing popularity of leisure activities, provides the incentive to expand and improve further the facilities available to tourists and residents alike. There is some controversy in the area concerning the rate of expansion.

APPENDIX III

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
SUFFOLK COUNTY LOCAL OFFICES

JOB SERVICE

State Office Building
Veterans' Memorial Highway
Hauppauge, NY 11788

1800 New York Avenue
Huntington Station, NY 11746

55 Medford Avenue
Patchogue, NY 11772

75 E. Main Street
Riverhead, NY 11901

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

117 Main Street
Bridgehampton, NY 11932

State Office Building
Veterans' Memorial Highway
Hauppauge, NY 11788

1800 New York Avenue
Huntington Station, NY 11746

55 Medford Avenue
Patchogue, NY 11772

75 E. Main Street
Riverhead, NY 11901

APPENDIX IV

POPULATION BY AGE, 1970: BY SEX AND AGE, 1980
CHANGE IN POPULATION BY AGE, 1970-1980
SUFFOLK COUNTY

Age	1970	1980			Change 1970-1980	
	Total	Total	Male	Female	Number	Percent
Total	1,124,950	1,284,231	624,843	659,388	159,281	14.2
Under 5 years	112,093	87,392	44,849	42,543	-24,701	-22.0
Under 1 year	20,175	16,813	8,572	8,241	- 3,362	-16.7
1 year	20,911	16,799	8,685	8,114	- 4,112	-20.0
2 years	21,825	17,377	8,825	8,552	- 4,448	-20.3
3	23,771	18,150	9,254	8,896	- 5,621	-23.6
4	25,411	18,253	9,513	8,740	- 7,158	-28.2
5 to 9	138,600	104,967	53,856	51,111	-33,633	-24.3
5	26,940	19,160	9,867	9,293	- 7,780	-28.9
6	27,780	18,823	9,666	9,157	- 8,957	-32.2
7	27,889	20,160	10,309	9,851	- 7,729	-27.7
8	27,896	21,698	11,110	10,588	- 6,198	-22.2
9	28,095	25,126	12,904	12,222	- 2,969	-10.6
10 to 14	130,853	128,125	65,616	62,509	- 2,728	- 2.1
10	28,020	25,263	12,992	12,271	- 2,757	- 9.8
11	27,109	24,557	12,627	11,930	- 2,552	- 9.4
12	26,549	24,723	12,626	12,097	- 1,826	- 6.9
13	24,989	26,489	13,559	12,930	+ 1,500	+ 6.0
14	24,186	27,093	13,812	13,281	+ 2,907	+12.0
15	22,889	28,559	14,547	14,012	+ 5,670	+24.8
16 to 19	72,757	104,124	52,747	51,377	+31,367	+43.1
16 to 21	98,323	145,978	73,788	72,190	+47,655	+48.5
16	20,950	28,438	14,602	13,836	+ 7,488	+35.7
17	20,046	28,243	14,301	13,942	+ 8,197	+40.9
18	17,094	24,319	12,278	12,041	+ 7,225	+42.3
19	14,667	23,124	11,566	11,558	+ 8,457	+57.7
20 to 24	65,837	98,857	48,960	49,897	+33,020	+50.2
20	13,297	21,493	10,807	10,686	+ 8,196	+61.6
21	12,269	20,361	10,234	10,127	+ 8,092	+66.0
25-29	75,035	91,970	44,118	47,852	+16,935	+22.6
30-34	72,991	103,569	48,767	54,802	+30,578	+41.9
35-44	151,588	170,392	82,110	88,282	+18,804	+12.4
45-54	119,005	142,827	71,436	71,391	+23,822	+20.0
55-59	41,769	60,585	30,223	30,362	+18,816	+45.0
60-64	35,807	47,036	22,176	24,860	+11,229	+31.4
65-74	54,452	69,769	29,613	40,156	+15,317	+28.1
75-84	25,545	36,070	12,952	23,118	+10,525	+41.2
85+	5,729	9,989	2,873	7,116	+ 4,260	+74.4
16 and over	720,515	935,188	445,975	489,213	+214,673	+29.8
55 and over	163,302	223,449	97,837	125,612	+ 60,147	+36.8
Median ages	26.3	29.9	28.6	31.0	-	-

SOURCE: U.S. Census of Population: 1980, PC 80-1-834, Table 45 and Table 46; prepared by U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Appendix V

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs)

SMSAs are defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines."

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000." A revised definitional scheme by OMB for metropolitan areas will be introduced by the New York State Department of Labor in 1985. It will consist of Metropolitan Statistical Area, MSA (areas under 1 million population); Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area, CMSA (areas over 1 million population); and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, PMSA (major components of CMSAs).

Labor Market Areas (LMAs)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the U.S. Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMAs are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMAs were established before SMSAs, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the U.S. Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than 10 miles to work, and most SMSAs or LMAs are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimates. However, the nonfarm data which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insur-

ance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program or under federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (Office of Management and Budget-1972). The economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county; in fact, it is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

Manufacturing

Durable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods.

Lumber and wood products, except furniture
Furniture and fixtures
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
Primary metals
Fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electrical
Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
Transportation equipment
Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods. The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods.

Food and kindred products
Tobacco products
Textile mill products
Apparel and other finished textile products
Paper and allied products
Printing, publishing, and allied activities
Chemicals and allied products
Petroleum refining and related activities
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products
Leather and leather products
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
(Jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys, amusements, sporting goods, office materials, notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction
Heavy construction
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication, and public utilities

Railroad transportation
Air transportation
Other transportation
Communication
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade
Retail trade
- Building materials, hardware, farm equipment
- General merchandise
- Food
- Automobiles and service stations
- Apparel and accessories
- Furniture and home furnishings and equipment
- Eating and drinking places
- Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking
Security and commodity brokers
Insurance carriers
Insurance agents and brokers
Real estate
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels
Hospitals (nongovernmental)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Mining

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State unemployment insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included, but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of The Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
   a. death,
   b. continued absence from the home,
   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations.

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of six are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The state and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by state and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full-time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the state-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EEA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind, and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by state funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the state Social Services Law. EAA was created to assist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EEA are shared equally between the state and local districts.

EEA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,

2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,

3. Moving expenses,

4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,

5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,

6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Hispanic

Information on race was obtained through self-identification, therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicate their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category).

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian, and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Hispanic

Hispanics are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Spanish origin categories listed on the Census questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Hispanic persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the persons or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Hispanics may be of any race. The Census utilizes the term "Spanish Origin"; this publication uses the interchangeable term "Hispanic".

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

Building #12, Room 405
State Office Building Campus
Albany, New York 12240

Federal Building
Room 307
15 Henry Street
Binghamton, New York 13901

200 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York 14202

303 West Old Country Road
Hicksville, New York 11801

Two World Trade Center
Room 6886
New York, New York 10047

155 West Main Street
Rochester, New York 14614

601 James Street
Syracuse, New York 13203

State Office Building
Room 604
207 Genesee Street
Utica, New York 13501

30 Glenn Street
White Plains, New York 10603

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
State Office Building Campus
Albany, N.Y. 12240

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Employment Security Mail
LAB 449

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